

INSIDE: America's new thrust from the Right

Maclean's

APRIL 14, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

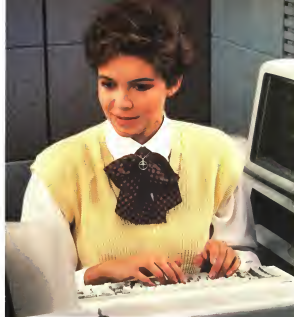
\$1.75

A Province in Despair

—
Newfoundland's
failed vision

—
Labor's war with
Premier Brian
Peckford





Multiple choice

One Temporary Fully qualified on all nine major word processing systems Ready to handle the latest telephone systems your brand new electronic typewriters even your PC software like LOTUS 1-2-3 One skilled Manpower Temporary The choice to do it all

Our unique, easy-to-grasp training and cross-training techniques are actually multiplying the skills each qualified Manpower Temporary can bring to your office especially new skills Creating a new standard elite Temporaries able to handle a multitude of specific tasks

Manpower We can get to you faster than ever before with Temporaries who can get more done than ever before



Offices Coast to Coast

COVER

A province in despair

Public sector employees picketed Newfoundland's Confederation Building last week—despite signs that the end of their three-day five-week strike was in sight. But even with an early settlement, Conservative Premier Brian Peckford still faces a severe challenge in governing a province battered by high unemployment and declining prices for resources —Page 14

COVER PHOTO BY BOB GORDON

ARND BRONKHORST
KIM DOWLING
JOE ELLIS



The commodities crisis

Concern is growing that the continuing decline in the prices of raw materials will threaten Canada's traditional source of economic growth —Page 40



Ready on the Right

Nine years ago Lynden LaRoche was a little-known Marxist radical. Now, he leads an ultraright sect that is making an impact on the U.S. political scene —Page 20



Always a "chickie"

At 45, Rachel Welch says the idea of losing her looks is "nightmarish." But then she says she tells herself, "You will be a good-looking woman until the day you die." —Page 28

CONTENTS

Broadening	52
Business/Economy	49
Conservation	50
Cover/Canada	14
Editorial	2
Film	96
Fotheringham	61
Gordon	13
Justice	54
Letters	4
Newman	48
Obituary	65
Passages	4
People	38
Theriac	57
Transportation	26
World	30

A dazzling northern star

Behind her husky voice and sultry features, Canadiana Helen Shriver is a driven actress with a growing reputation for expanding cinema's sexual frontiers. —Page 62



Famine and politics

I am disappointed and disconcerted by your article "An Ethiopian dilemma" (World, March 31). Insinuations that Ethiopia's regime is "perpetrating corrupt and repressive" are illogical. To my knowledge, some of the members of the Canadian delegation found facts to justify that statement. It is further suggested that "thousands died—as many as 100,000, according to Doctors without Borders." These allegations were repeatedly and publicly discredited to the delegation not only by Canadian volunteers and officials working in Ethiopia but also by many members of the international aid community who have lived and worked closely with many of the afflicted persons. The dilemma is much starker than you make it: it is one of helping the Ethiopian people to come out of their crisis or diverting attention to unproductive political debates. I am concerned about the support that Ethiopian people need to prevent further famine. By the way, figures pertaining to transportation (expensive) Ethiopia's needs are in the vicinity of 1.2 billion tons, not 130 million.

—DAVID MACDONALD
Canadian Emergency Co-ordinator,
November, 1981–March, 1982,
Ottawa

I read your Feb. 8 editorial, "Being young lives," with interest, especially the last paragraph. "It is an effort that should command more attention as the part of those politicians and others who design Canada's foreign aid programs." I couldn't agree more, and I have been opposing such views for years as Cana-



MacDonnell's much-starker dilemma

da's minister of agriculture and president of the World Food Council. It certainly disturbs me to see the outcasts the government is making in foreign aid. There is something terribly wrong when we cannot even give six per cent of our gross national product to help those less fortunate than ourselves—and now we are even postponing our commitment of 0.7 per cent.

—ROSEMARY WHELAN
President,
Agricultural International
Development Association of Canada,
Ottawa

Public aid to the private sector

It seems that McCain Foods Ltd. has done well in the years since 1956 under Canada's corporate welfare program (A small-town businessman's "Business/Economy," March 10). Before his next budget, I suggest that Finance Minister Michael Wilson look at companies such as McCain and help out the deficit by applying one of his favorite instruments—corporate taxes.

—DONALD F. CLARK
Quebec City, B.C.

Waiting for the memoirs

I have just finished reading *Grish* by Christina McCall-Newson and *Straight from the Heart* by Jean Christian. Now comes *Up the Mill* by Donald Johnston ("The real Pierre Elliott Trudeau," *Canoe*, March 31). But I still want to read as Trudeau. The man is fascinating, and I suspect that these three authors have only skimmed the surface. So come on Pierre, start harveying on that typewriter!

—ALLAN LEVINE
Windsor

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Editors should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, Maclean-Boswell Bldg., 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.

PASSAGES

DEED: Danish ballet star Erik Bruhn, 62, artistic director of the National Ballet of Canada since July, 1963, of lung cancer, in Toronto (page 66).

DEED: Legendary film actor James Cagney, 56, after a long history of diabetes and strokes, at his Dutchess County farm in upstate New York. Cagney was an Academy Award for his portrayal of gang-and-dance man George M. Cohan in 1942's *Yankee Doodle Dandy*, but was identified more with tough-guy parts. He gained instant stardom in 1935's *The Public Enemy* when he squashed half a grapefruit into Mae Clarke's face. He retired from movies in 1961 but returned in 1981 with a role in *Shogun*.

DEED: Director of TV and movie comedies Jerry Paris, 66, after complications caused by an inoperable brain tumor, in Los Angeles. Paris first made his mark directing episodes of TV's 1963-66 situation comedy *The Dick Van Dyke Show*, in which he also starred as doctor Jerry Halper. Paris went on to direct other TV and movie comedies as *Police Academy 3: Back in Training*, released last month, was his last film.

DEED: Leading U.S. economist James Angell, 82, after suffering a stroke, in Hyannis, Mass. An expert in international trade and finance, Angell served more than 30 years on the faculty at New York's Columbia University.

DEED: English tenor Sir Peter Pears, 76, one of Britain's best-known singers and a lifelong friend of his composer Benjamin Britten, of a heart attack, in Aldeburgh, Great Britain. Pears played many leading roles in Britten's operas, including *Billy Budd* and *Peter Grimes*. After suffering a stroke in 1968, Pears continued teaching music in Aldeburgh, where he and Britten had lived for 30 years.

AWARDS: To outstanding Canadian TV and radio performers, writers and directors, the Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists (ACTRA) awards ("Mellies"). Among the winners: Murray Close, best TV actor (Canada's *Sherlock*); the Sign of Mel C. Davis, CBC; Leslee Wilhelmsky, best TV actress (*The Other Kingdom*, CBC); Anne Murray, best TV variety performance (*Anne Murray's Songs of London*, CBC); Vicki Gaborian, best radio host (interview with Margaret Atwood, CBC).



PREMIUM IS PREMIUM.



MOVING? CALL TOLL FREE
1-800-268-9057
9 AM - 5 PM
Eastern Time
in Toronto
596-5523

ON COMPLETION OF THIS FORM AND MAIL,
AT LEAST 4 WEEKS BEFORE MOVE

NAME	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
NEW ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	PROVINCE
OLD ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	PROVINCE
TELEPHONE	AREA	NUMBER	EXTENSION
DATE	MONTH	DAY	YEAR

MAIL TO: Maclean-Boswell Bldg., 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7





Good News for Bad Backs!



A sore back is no joke. It's the most common ailment in our world, and anyone who suffers from it will tell you that the world is also full of miserable chairs!

The new "Back Shape"TM is actually contoured to the shape of a healthy back, so it gives support at just the right places. It will convert almost any chair or seat into a haven of comfort, so you can use it at home or take it anywhere - to the office, on buses, trains, planes, or to the movies.

The thoughtfully designed "Back Shape"TM comes with a carrying handle and elastic strap to secure it to the chair back. Cover is a cotton and washable.

Don't stand for a sore back any more - SIT DOWN with

**the
Back Shape**

See it today at major department stores, or write for information to:

The Back Shape, Dept. 14
302 Horner Avenue, Toronto,
Ontario M8W 1Z3
(416) 259-8494

CLOSE-UP: DEVENDRA VARMA

A connoisseur of horror

The theatre at Dalhousie University in Halifax was in darkness for the occasion. It was the second of two evening lectures, sponsored by the university's student union, devoted to the supernatural. In the small pool of light cast by a lecture lamp, the dark, intense features of Devendra Varma, the university's professor of English

taken of terror back from the literary grave to thrill new readers.

Indeed, Varma has become so familiar with the Gothic landscape of spectral mists and spiral staircases that movie producers on two continents have sought his advice. His movie credits include such horror-tinged epics as *The House that Dripped Blood*. So



Varma in the library of his Halifax home: a special fortress for vampires.

and Gothic romance literature, seated in front of the blood-red stage book-draw like a dishevelled spectre. The amplified voice was soft and seductive as Varma described the mysterious legend of the vampire he traced to its best-known roots in the mist-shrouded swamps of Transylvania. "Dracula," Varma told his audience, "is a voluptuous idea. The demon lover who is essentially human and pathetic."

That description of Dracula reveals a subtlety of interpretation probably lost on the popcorn-chewing audiences of a generation that has grown up watching bad horror films. But it is one that Varma, 62, has refined throughout his 40 years of research into Victorian novelist Bram Stoker's famous creation, as well as other characters of the Gothic imagination. A professor at Dalhousie since 1963, Varma's passion is Gothic literature, which flourished in Europe from 1794 to 1820 and focused on horror and the supernatural, prompted him to hunt antiquarian bookstores and private libraries for forgotten novels. He has brought more than 800 such

widely in the stocky professor known among connoisseurs of the macabre that Canadian biographer Marian Bruce describes him as "the best PR man [various] ever had."

Among academics, however, Varma is known mostly for rediscovering lost works from the height of the Gothic romance period. That era featured mass-produced stories of horror and haunting, with titles like British author Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto*. The writers fused psychic phenomena, grim landscapes and running castles in which to set their tales. The Gothic imagination emerged from the social and political chaos of the late 1700s, when Europe was caught in the throes of revolution.

In one notable display of literary sleuthing, Varma traced the "seven-headed beast" which Victorian character Isabella Thorne recommends to her friend in Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*. Many critics had dismissed the novel, that Austen mentioned is a creation of her own imagination. Obscured American author Ralph Waldo Emerson, who



BERMUDA IS YOU

The enchanted
Island.

ISN'T IT?

So much an endless
tavern, where every
day is fun. Charm and
beauty, sea and shore,
our courses weave
their golden spell.
Soft and serene, tall
and sweet, Bermuda's
a sporting dream.

Call your
travel agent or:

1-800-BERMUDA

For a full Bermuda brochure,
call 1-800-BERMUDA or write
Bermuda Department of Tourism,
P.O. Box 1700,
St. John's, Bermuda ST 0107.



WE GO THE DISTANCE. Big business or small business. Long distance or short distance, around the world or around the block. Telecommunications is the lifeline of business. Small business buys value and good value means Bell. We offer a wide variety of Long Distance services and pricing options to give your business the quality performance it deserves while at the same time keeping your costs down. Bell Canada sales consultants can custom design a telecommunications system specifically to fit your business needs. That's one way small business can become big business.

WE PUT IT ALL IN EVERY CALL.

Bell

A member of Telecom Canada.



"Peter," I said,
"How come your hair looks so healthy?"
"Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo,"
he replied to my amazement.



1. **Me:** Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo. Isn't that just for problem dandruff?

Peter: If you want healthy looking hair — you have to start by getting hair and scalp really clean.



2. **Peter:** Well, I know I use Tegrin regularly to do a thorough cleaning job.

Me: And your clean, healthy-looking hair is proof that Tegrin helps control dandruff.



3. **Peter:** Right. And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that used to annoy me.

Me: Again, a shower with Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



4. **Me:** I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself.

Peter: You should try the initial scrub. Works just as hard as regular Tegrin to get your hair and scalp really clean.

FOLLOW-UP

Fading champions

They were once a proud symbol of success for a booming British Columbia city. In 1961 a group of amateur hockey players known as the Trail Smoke Eaters did what no other nonprofessional team has been able to accomplish since. The "Smokeies," named for the men who worked in a smoky but prosperous lead-zinc smelter in the northwestern B.C. community of Trail, scored a 3-1 upset victory over the Soviet Union to win the world amateur hockey championship. But since then, the town and its towns have fallen on hard times. The once-proud Smoke Eaters have played to steadily diminishing crowds in recent years, and they ended their season last month in last place in the amateur Western International Hockey League. By then the players themselves were so discouraged that most of them did not even bother to turn up for the final game in the neighboring city of Nelson, and the Smokeies forfeited the game.

The Smoke Eaters' remaining supporters, including members of the famed 1964 team, have watched attendance at home games dwindle from the seven-even pairs of 800 per game five years ago to less than 100. Said club president Francis Hockley, who was captain in 1961: "When you only get 80 paid admissions on a game and you have to fight with the players to get them to come out, what's the point?" Hockley and others blame several factors, including televised sports, for leaving away fans that the main cause, they say, has been Trail's troubled economy. Cominco Ltd., the largest employer in the town, has suffered from falling prices and decreasing demand for its metals. Now, it is automating its sprawling smelter and has cut its unseasoned work force to 1,800 from 3,700 in 1968. Among those leaving to find work elsewhere, many of the Smoke Eaters' fans and some of their most talented players.

The team's immediate prospects are unclear. League president Benjamin Huth has suspended the team, and its status in the league is under review. Indeed, he says that he is pessimistic about the Smokeies' long-term chances of survival. The Smokeies' past glory seems likely to remain just a memory for a city in troubled times.

—KEITH MCGUGGAN in Trail



DESIGN:	ZX400
FUNCTION:	Training shoe.
BENEFIT:	Light weight with excellent shock absorption. Designed for support and control on hard surfaces.
CUSHIONING:	Polyethylene base and a nylon wavy sole provides shock absorption.
SUPPORT:	Cupped heel supports at heel strike area. Custom lace system prevents roll.
GUIDANCE:	Polyamide material on medial and lateral sides inhibits excessive pronation and supination.
WHERE:	At sporting goods stores and department stores.
MANUFACTURER:	

adidas
We're with you all the way.

adidas (Copyright 1992)

Japan's forgotten poor

It is a neighborhood that most middle-class Japanese prefer to ignore. In a nation that prides its reputation for prosperity, Tokyo's seedy Sanya district is a glaring embarrassment. The tumbledown labyrinth of alleys, flophouses, cheap restaurants and noodle shops offers a stark contrast to the stately office buildings of the nation's major corporations in central Tokyo, just 15 minutes away by subway. The neighborhood is so unacceptable to civic officials that its name has not appeared in city maps since 1966. Still, it remains a viable blight, a place where unemployed, overworked and unemployed men gather, eat out from a society that prides conformity. Said one American friend who operates a soup kitchen in Sanya: "Everyone here is somewhere on the fringe."

The Sanya neighborhood has been a center of sorrow for centuries. From 1600 until the Meiji Restoration of 1868—which marked the beginning of modern industrial Japan—it was an execution ground in the village of Kōka, as Tokyo was then known. Its major

intersection was aptly named *Nusubashi*, or Bridge of Shame, a place where families said farewell to hundreds of thousands of condemned prisoners. In 1946 the city government rounded up homeless veterans of the war and sent them to Sanya, where they were billeted in a tent city. The

The tumbledown flophouses and army of alcoholics offer a bleak contrast to the nation's economic success story

displaced veterans, who had either lost their families in the war or refused to return to the restrictions of traditional Japanese family life, formed a permanent pool of cheap labor for the construction industry.

Since then, Sanya has become a depressing repository of outcasts: alcoholics, the mentally ill, social dropouts

and bankrupt fugitives hiding from creditors. The down-and-out residents have few allies apart from left-wing trade unions who have organized them, and foreign missionaries who provide counseling, food and rudimentary medical care.

Sanya residents who are able to earn some money by working or who qualify for meager unemployment insurance benefits, can get a hard bunk in one of the district's 197 seedy flophouses for \$5 a night. The conditions are crowded—many flophouses have eight bunks to a room. But for those who cannot find a job or are unable to work, the flophouses seem like unattainable luxuries. The unemployed sleep in the streets or retreat into the labyrinth of public passageways in Tokyo's cigarette railway stations.

At any time of day in the streets of Sanya, drunks are sprawled on the sidewalk. Last year 324 residents died in the streets, some from alcohol-related disorders, others from exposure to winter. And despite Japan's sophisticated social welfare system, missionaries in Sanya say that official efforts to help the destitute are diversely inadequate. Clinics, they say, are understaffed, and city officials are doing little to treat the rampant alcoholism and other fundamental vices of the district's problems.

The neighborhood begins its tragic



Day laborers in Sanya district waiting for work: a depressing repository of society's outcasts

cycle every morning as drunks in filthy clothes trudge through the alleys, drinking from sake bottles and jelling themselves at the few women who dare to enter the district. Some seek warmth from fire in the gutters

Although Sanya's population of so-called day laborers—unemployed workers—has declined from its 1964 high of 15,000, when buildings for the Tokyo Olympics were under construction, the neighborhood remains a center for

transient labor. Disputes for work, the 8,000 resident day laborers say, may bring on employment brokers who are members of the police, Japan's organized crime syndicates. The brokers recruit the men on behalf of construction companies in exchange for heavy commissions. Some have charged as much as \$100 of a laborer's daily wage of about \$30.

Reformers charge that the police have sponsored the illegal practice even though it takes place in plain sight. In response, the left-wing organizers formed a union known as Soga dan in 1965. Soga dan has fallen short of its declared goal of driving out the yakuza, and the brokers still prey on the poor. But it claims to have at least managed to reduce the number of jobs

and improve the laborers' pay. The mob has fought back, and there have been probed battles between the union and the yakuza. In January, one Soga dan leader, Kiyoshi Yamaoka, was shot four times in the back and head while waiting in Sanya.

His death followed the December, 1984, gangland slaying of a firm-maker working on a documentary about the union. In response, the union has mounted violent demonstrations against the police, which it accuses of protecting the criminals. A local police office near Nishi-Shinjuku has been so heavily fortified as a result of the frequent clashes that local residents have nicknamed it "the Mammoth." The union complains that not police armed with bullet-proof vests guard the headquarters of a local yakuza office, but the police refuse to enter the same protection to the Soga dan offices nearby.

In work a loose atmosphere, armored buses carrying riot police and equipped with water cannons are always permanently stationed near the Bridge of Shame. The Soga dan's present leader, a former truck driver named Tetsuhiko Manamori, fought for his life and often appears in public wearing a scarf over his face to obscure his identity. But without adequate social programs and a greater public acceptance of the reality of Tokyo's poor, reformers predict that there will be little chance for the dreamers of Sanya to break out of their misery.

—PETER MAGILL in Tokyo

Will the Parker Pen owner take one step forward.



There's a standout in every crowd—individuals. Only Parker has a range wide one made noticeable by style, *their*, distinct-enough to suit a whole variety of independent thinkers.

And where you find these character... So next time you're looking for the ones, you'll find the Parker pen. Because Parker owner in the crowd, look for only Parker makes writing instruments for someone stepping out of it. **PARKER**





Introducing the only
thing that's been
missing in 35mm
auto-cameras.

The new Kodak VR35 auto-cameras make getting into 35mm photography easier than ever, because nobody in the world knows more about easy-to-use cameras than Kodak.

You can see the benefits of Kodak experience and camera knowledge in the Model K12 shown here. It features automatic focus,

flash, and film speed setting, and automatic film loading, advance, and rewind.

There are three different Kodak VR35 cameras to choose from, each with a three-year warranty, and each so easy to use, they could only be from Kodak.



The Kodak
name.



A paradise in danger

As the ferry pulls up to the wharf on Hornby Island, a blast from its horn cuts into the silence and sends sea gulls squawking in flight. Visitors have to take two ferries to reach the remote island, 90 miles northwest of Nanaimo in British Columbia's Georgia Strait, but for Hornby's

approximately 1,800 permanent residents the remoteness of the trip contributes to a slow pace of life and beautiful, unspoiled surroundings. Because a disproportionate number of the island's inhabitants are artists, architects and academics, area residents very much mean that Hornby Island prob-

ably has received more Canada Council grants per capita than any other place in the nation. Now, residents are turning their talents to protecting their island from land developers.

The island has proven to be especially attractive to academics disillusioned with city life. Some of those who quit the classroom in favor of simpler jobs on Hornby Island have lived there for more than 15 years. The bakery and the print parlor are run by former professors, the electrician has a master's degree in philosophy and the plumber is an accomplished poet. More than 40 full-time artists live on the island, including well-known painter Jack Shadbolt, who summers there, as well as architects, potters, musical instrument makers, fabric artists and even a builder of Chinese sailing junks.

Despite increasing numbers of tourists, the island remains unspoiled. Hornby Islanders have jealously guarded the quietude of their habitat by ensuring that more recent developments blend with the landscape. Hornby's renowned mossy hill, with its soft roof, cedar-log construction and driftwood decor, has won the admiration of architects from North America, Europe and Japan. Potter Wayne Napa speaks for many of those among the island's creative population when he says that he is inspired by his environment. Said Napa: "Hornby is like living in a park."

But some residents are now concerned that the beauty and tranquility of the island between Vancouver Island and mainland British Columbia may be in jeopardy. They say they believe that Social Credit Premier William Bennett's government is planning to permit large-scale real estate development on the island, despite a long-standing agreement with residents on controlling growth. Hornby and 72 other strait islands are protected by the Islands Trust—a form of local government established in 1954 to "preserve and protect" their natural state.

The trust took shape after clashes during the 1960s, when local residents and young back-to-the-earth people opposed land developers who were eager to exploit the island's natural splendor. In 1968 a Vancouver development firm purchased a large portion of North Pender Island, 30 miles southeast of Hornby, and subdivided it into small cottage lots. Residents there protested that the island's fresh water supply was incapable of meeting the needs of the proposed cottages. As a result, six years later the BC government, under Premier David Barrett, set up the Islands Trust to determine the rate of development, even though many cottages had already been built. But four years ago Bennett's minis-

After his pleasant sojourn at the King Edward Mark Twain was heard to quip that rival hotels "Never the Twain shall meet."

Stanley Clements was more on to white-wash anything lazier than the odd fence in his lot. So when he talked to enjoyed his stay without during a three-day trip back in 1985 it was very high praise indeed.

And we're hearing similar praise especially from business travelers of today.

It's grouped by our excellent location at the heart of the business district, our complimentary health spa, charming call and the city's premier French restaurant.

Why not consider staying with us on your next business trip? We think you'll agree with Twain that we meet the mark.



THE KING EDWARD



A Vancouver Island City Centre Hotel
400 BROADVIEW STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 4K6
TEL: 683-1111
FAX: 683-1112
COURTESY SUITE: 683-1113
RESTAURANT: 683-1114
BAR: 683-1115
GOLF COURSE: 683-1116
TENNIS COURT: 683-1117
BOAT RAMP: 683-1118
PARKING: 683-1119

Show Your Stripes!



Tia Maria
TONIGHT

AT
"ultracompatible"
\$3999!



Tandyl 3000 sets new standards for compatibility. Faster than an IBM® PC/AT. And it costs less — substantially less. But we have not sacrificed quality to keep the price low. Tandyl 3000 is backed by the service and support that make Tandyl computers clearly superior. Tandyl 3000 is available in floppy drive and floppy/hard drive configurations, starting at just \$3999*.

*Monitor/adapter not included.
See us for complete details of International Business Machines Corp.

TANDY/Radio Shack

Available at all Radio Shack Computer Centers. Computer Plus stores and participating dealers.

ter of municipal affairs, William Vander Zalm, proposed abolishing the trust in order to vest full control. At first the government agreed with his proposal, but then it backed down in the face of protests from islanders. Some islanders say that his successor, William Ritchie, is also committed to reducing its effectiveness. Ritchie claims that he supports the trust, but last summer he absorbed the formerly independent authority into the ministry of municipal affairs and reduced its staff. Harbly Island trustee Carol Martin charged that the right-wing provincial government is suspicious of the trust system. And Martin: "The government seems to think that it made a preserve for boppers. But a lot of professional and wealthy retired people have made their homes here because they enjoy the island."

At the heart of the residents' new concerns is a fear that the government might weaken the trust's prohibition against wholesale real estate development. Many islanders have said that they would rather see logging companies work the worst forests temporarily than have the trees removed permanently by developers. And trust chairman Michael Humphries: "Many developers are urban people who are used to a commodity to be bought and sold and have little sense of long-term stewardship." For their part, developers resent the restrictions on small lot subdivisions on the islands, and they are lobbying Ritchie to soften the rules on land development.

The islanders claim that their rules have not stopped development, only controlled it. Indeed, the population of the 13 islands has increased by 50 per cent to a total of 15,000 during the past 12 years. Even under the controls imposed by the trust, another 18,000 lots remain to be developed throughout the archipelago. And despite the new challenges, most islanders say they are optimistic that their unique way of life will survive. And Humphries, who lives on Langkai Island, 10 miles east of Harbly: "Initially, I was apprehensive about the trust's future, but I am less so now. It's still a work-in-progress." And for Harbly islanders who are worried about land development and overcrowding tourism, the overriding concern is that the trust remains intact. Added island businessman Timothy Higgins: "We must keep the trust—it gives us the local autonomy to ensure that we can stay together as a community." For Harbly islanders who retreated to a quiet, isolated community, their way of life is clearly threatened.

—MARK BLOOM on Harbly Island

Truly successful people don't think quite the same way everyone else does. Now they can have their own kind of broker.

PEOPLE WHO ACHIEVE things in this world are not all, as you might expect, doing risk-takes.

Most are pragmatic planners who appear to be taking bold steps, but in fact have left very little to chance.

One thing is common to them all, while they all had a vision of their goal, their "dream," it was attained only by forcing the numbers to be firmly realistic — so deal with things not as they appear to be, but the way they actually are.

42nd Street believes this attitude is the key to financial success no matter who you are.



And what sets us apart is that we are a group of brokers who apply this totally realistic view to the way in which money gets made in the stock market today.

To begin with, we don't "play" the market, but instead deal realistically with goals, expectations and

risk. And, we frankly don't believe that it's realistic to assume that one broker can know all there is to know about the financial markets.

That's why we've hand-picked a small group of individuals notable for their successes, not only in money management, but in other fields of business and finance as well. Chartered accountants, tax specialists, a corporate financier, a financial analyst (to name a few), whose objectivity and outlook is unique in the financial world.

But these aren't the only qualifications that make them special. They're also refreshingly open, friendly and approachable.

So while the ultimate goal of any investment program should be preservation of capital with an adequate return — depending on risk — at 42nd Street, "risk" takes on a somewhat different personality.

No longer something to be feared, it can be made to work for you, not against you.

The end result is that 42nd Street offers an avenue to financial success that risks as the most personal and positive anywhere.

We invite all investors who share a realistic view to their financial future to contact us by phone or via the coupon below.

You see, we believe another hallmark of the truly successful for those who would be so is that they never wait — but act. We expect to hear from you soon.

WOOD GUNDY

42ND STREET
IN THE CITY

By filling in below now about 42nd Street. Please send me your information package.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Postal Code _____

Phone _____

Mail to: Wood Gundy Inc., 42nd Street, P.O. Box 217,
Riverside Station, 2000 University Avenue, Toronto, M5G 1S1.
Attn: T.J. Miller/Manager. Tel: 593-6347

A better avenue to financial success.

A life after hockey

When Montreal Canadiens goalie Ken Dryden retired from professional hockey in 1979, he ended a distinguished career on ice—and launched three others, in writing, law and youth work. At the time of his retirement, Toronto Star reporter Frank Gry described Dryden as "a unique man who gave the game intellect, style and quality." In seven years with the team, he had helped it win the Stanley Cup five times. Since then he has turned his skills to a variety of successful endeavors. His memoir of his years in hockey, published in 1983 and titled *The Game*, sold more than 92,000 copies. With a law degree he had earned while playing in the NHL, Dryden opened a practice in Toronto. Then, in 1984, his high profile helped him win a job as Ontario's first youth commissioner, responsible for youth employment programs. But now Dryden's tenure is coming to a close. The 39-year-old former superstar says he is not sure what will come next in his multi-faceted career.

Last fall Ontario's Liberal govern-



Dryden tackling youth unemployment

ment decided to expand its youth employment programs by creating a new Ministry of Skills Development. Many of the activities that Dryden has coordinated, including job development programs for communities, are now being taken over by a \$100-million umbrella program called Futuron, which the ministry has created. Dryden himself helped to organize the new ministry, which brings together a mass of youth employment programs previously scattered throughout various provincial portfolios. His two-year contract, which paid more than \$50,000 a year, ends in June, but he takes aside questions about whether he will work in the new ministry after mid-June. Dryden acknowledges that he is interested in continuing to work on social problems, particularly unemployment and poverty. But he refuses to discuss speculation that he is considering running for political office.

As commissioner, Dryden has acted as a liaison between governments, schools, local businesses and community groups seeking to cut the 14.7-per-cent unemployment rate among young people. That rate is almost twice the provincial average for all ages. Ontario's plan for an anti-idleness organization grew, in part, from the frustrations which Dryden experienced in seeing through the various agencies working independently on a common problem. Said Dryden: "An important strategy in job training is achieving a sense of coherence for kids and employers."

Despite a gradual improvement in national employment levels recently, Dryden is cautious in his appraisal of the federal government's effectiveness in dealing with youth employment problems. Indeed, he expressed sympathy for Liberal Senator Jacques Hébert's hunger strike in protest against the federal government's decision to cut its Kitchener's youth training program. Said Dryden: "We all feel outrage. You can't sit back absently from exasperation."

The former professional athlete keeps in shape with daily five-kilometre walks from his midtown Toronto home to his Queen's Park office. As well, he is an amateur coach for the local minor-league hockey team his seven-year-old son, Michael, plays on. His concerns for future generations prompted a warning to his successors in charge of provincial job-creation policy: that the task of finding work for thousands of unemployed young people remains a difficult challenge. Said Dryden: "The bottom line is every month when Statistics Canada tells us a large number of kids are still unemployed. That's the real story."

—JOAN LEIBMAN in Toronto

BLACK TIE

& Sawdust

GOURMET DINNER AND AUCTION

The Ultimate Auction Dinner Dance

Toronto Hilton
Harbour Castle Convention Centre

Champagne Auction Commences Promptly
6:00 pm, May 31, 1986

Tickets: \$200.00

Tables: \$2000.00

Limited tickets. Proceeds to the
Variety Club of Ontario - Tent 28
Call Judith 961-7300.



Honorary Chairmen
Paul V. Gaudry
Ed Strick

"No person wants to tell us when he or she helps a child."

VENTANA COLLECTION
by
BULOVA

High-spirited styling in
jazzmetal or goldtone
for couples with time to
share. All Quartz thin,
Quartz accurate and
guaranteed 2 full years.

BULOVA

LISTEN TO TORONTO

YOU COULD WIN THIS CAR
JUST FOR LISTENING TO

TEN-TEN
CFRB
AM RADIO



Courtesy of the Metro BMW Dealers.

All you have to do is send in the CFRB/BMW Contest entry form right away, then Listen to TEN TEN CFRB Between March 31 and May 2, 1986 we could be announcing your name on CFRB - when you hear your name on CFRB - you'll have 30 minutes to call 872-10-10 and qualify, to WIN the fully-loaded BMW 325i Sport

The Metro BMW Dealers are Beach Auto



NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
PROV. _____
ZIP _____

Winners must be 18 years of age and have a valid Ontario Drivers License. One winner will be selected May 2, 1986 and must appear in time for delivery. Full terms, questions

2286 Queen St. E. Toronto, Northwest Motors 8 Millard Ave. Toronto, Town & Country Miss. 7200 Yonge St. Thornhill, Citizen Automobiles 2357 Royal Windsor Dr. Oakville, Downson's BMW 536 Adelaide St. E. Toronto

You can see the BMW 325i Sport between March 31st and May 2nd at the Mainline Centre at Beaver and Bay Streets.

Listen to Toronto
TEN-TEN
CFRB
AM RADIO

COLUMN

The boys of a Canadian summer

By Charles Gordon

The regular season starts and the voices of spring training reverberate into the past. The voices say the usual things "He threw good," says Cincinnati manager Pete Rose of his new pitcher Bill Gallegos. He doesn't have pain. His elbow is just tired."

"That kind of power doesn't come along but once in a decade," says Oakland talent evaluator Bill Hargray of his hottest rookie, Jose Canseco. "It's just like the way Harmon Killebrew got through the infield. It gives speed right away."

Hot-shot rookies, balls gaining speed, tender arms, quiet confidence ("We'll be showing up when the season starts," said pitcher Ted Niekro of the Yankees) were two weeks before becoming an ex-Yankee. There is even a hint of theology from Rose, concerning his team's policy of not allowing barbs and nonmembers to be worn by players. "The man upstairs had a beard. Does that mean he couldn't play here? Well, he could be third for my team. In fact, he could be third, fourth and fifth all at the same time."

Historians of a certain type will tell you that Canada is rich in baseball tradition. They remember that Jackie Robinson played in Montreal, that Babe Ruth did something in Toronto that caused a plaque to be unveiled just the other day. But major league ball is new to the country—1969 in Montreal, 1971 in Toronto—in the task of building a Canadian baseball lore. We're mostly ahead of us.

To do so, we need only watch and listen to the game, a job for more interesting than the dreary and pretentious business of studying for metaphors. So far, only a few baseballers stand out in our short major league history: the place where Rick Mandych's home run went over the Olympic Stadium fence late on an October afternoon, putting the 1981 Dodgers into the World Series and the 1984 Expos out, the spot on Exhibition Stadium's right-field fence struck by a wind-assisted triple hit by Jim Sundberg of Kansas City, which put the 1986 New Jays out of the World Series, the sundries in right field where a new ball hit the original dirt after being thrown by a ball thrown by New York's Dave Winfield, the table in the Montreal tavern frequented by Bill Lee of the Expos on a day in 1982 when his less imaginative employers expected

him to be at Olympic Stadium, in uniform.

The raw materials of baseball lore are deeds and language. All sports have deeds, but baseball has all the talk. Think of the memorable football quotes. Try to remember something any hockey player ever said. Yet even as we speak, somebody on one of Canada's major league baseball teams may be saying something that will be repeated in 55 years, just as we now quote Pepper Martin of St. Louis explaining how he stole five bases against Philadelphia in the 1931 World Series. "I guess it was the subconscious brain that told me to go."

There is a continuity to baseball talk, a link with the past. While it is unlikely that a baseball crowd ever shouted "Ty-a, ty-a" before Ryan Hoyer went visited Exhibition Stadium last fall, the opening-day cry of "We want beer" that greeted the Blue Jays

The raw materials of baseball lore are deeds and language. All sports have deeds, but baseball has all the talk.

on their first-ever home game in 1977 is not without historical precedent. The same shout greeted President Herbert Hoover when he visited Philadelphia's Shibe Park to take in the World Series of 1929.

And while there are no previous known instances of new gods coming to a premature end, there was the mysterious sickness attributed to Jack Chapman, outfielder for the Brooklyn Atlantics in 1890, who allegedly became of his skill at catching fly balls, was known as "Death to Flying Things."

Baseball critics have always been retrospective, from Casey Stengel's description of Willie Mays ("If a typhoon is blowing, he catches the ball") to Lou Dierker on Boston third baseman Frank Malzone ("The guy's got a fault? Dandruff, maybe").

Baseball alone has always been of the highest order, witness former Oakland third baseman Hal Bando of his former manager Alvin Karpis. "He couldn't manage a meat market," and Eddie Stanky, another former manager, is telling about Boston Red Sox great Carl Yastrzemski: "Maybe an all-star

half player, but only from the neck down."

Baseball has always been responsive, in a subtle way, to political and social change. The "we want beer" chant directed at Hoover was a response to Prohibition. Baseball's response to the Second World War was to send its best players overseas and allow the Chicago Cubs and Detroit Tigers to contest the 1945 World Series, of which it was said by a Chicago writer, "I don't think either of them can win."

Of interest, in the Canadian context, is the suggestion made during the off-season by Toronto's new manager, Jerry Williams, that Canadian fans are more likely than their American counterparts to favor the sacrifice bunt, a conservative tactic that has the batter deliberately making an out in order to advance the runner on base. "Canadians think the best is God Almighty," Williams said.

Because not everybody in baseball is interested in the Canadian identity, Williams may never achieve the status in baseball lore held by another manager, Billy Martin, whose temper and interest in statistics have led to his being fired at regular and frequent intervals by the New York Yankees. One such occurrence followed an incident in which a marshall's uniform was suffered injuries after encountering Martin in a hotel. Martin's explanation follows: "As I walked through the lobby, I heard a noise I turned around and saw a guy lying on the floor."

It is likely that Canadian fans will take this anecdote very seriously, with Montreal fans hoping for a pennant and Toronto fans expecting one. But should remember that great expectations are being great sadness. In 1952 the then-Toronto Blue Jays were forced into a playoff against the New York Giants, which New York won as the strength of a three-run home run by Bobby Thomson in the bottom of the ninth inning of the final game. In the ensuing years of grievous jockeying, a meaningful retrospective was able to find a recent immigrant to Brooklyn.

"This isn't it!" she said. "Let's go back to Chicago!"

The lesson is clear. We must keep our perspective and remember that there is no end—more important things are in life.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.



DAYS OF CRISIS

CANADA/COVER

They swarmed into the Confederation Building, an 11-storey, yellow-brick tower that dominates the Newfoundland capital of St. John's from a hill on the city's northern outskirts. Crowding the lobby and overflowing on to newspaper balconies, the strikers—2,000 of the 5,500 members of the Newfoundland Association of Public Employees (NAPE) who walked off their jobs in early March—listened as union president Fraser March announced the spectre of unbridled social unrest if the strike continued.

"There is discontent in this province," warned March. "If we don't handle it soon, it could be out of all our control." And March had a pointed political message for Premier Brian Peckford: "If the government challenges the union's right to exist, we'll see who comes at the end of the battle." Eventually, the strikers left the building peacefully, but not before chanting several choruses of "Na na na, Peckford goodbye."

Squall: At the end of the fifth week, Newfoundland's public-sector strike had grown into a political squall that battered Peckford's once-secure ship of state and contributed to the rising cloud of anger.

Under March (page 38) for a few days last week there were tentative hopes that the storm might be subsiding. The most promising sign came Wednesday when Peckford, going his first interview since the strike began, suggested on television that the province was willing to compromise on the key issue of granting the strikers wage parity with other civil servants who earn higher salaries. Union officials were encouraged and the two sides met several times behind the closed doors of the labour department boardroom. There was even speculation that the union might agree to halt picketing for

48 hours to resume bargaining. But Labor Minister Ted Handford warned, "There's no reason to be overly optimistic."

He was right. On Saturday the exploratory talks collapsed in acrimony—with no prospect of an early return to work, or even a resumption of bargaining. Said an angry March: "The government is not prepared to agree that party will be reached during the

and nationalized corporations to win greater control of the province's offshore oil (page 33). This time, however, he has pulled a fight not with outsiders but with Newfoundlanders themselves. And the strikers have gained widespread popular support—partisan

office in the Confederation Building while picketers shivered below and many government services ground to a near-standstill. Some observers were already predicting that the Conservatives would lose the next election, which is expected in 1988 or 1989—or even that Peckford would resign earlier. Said one longtime worker for the Tories: "They're as good as gone." Still, Peckford is hardly down for the count yet. He remains a formidable fighter, and his political opponents, particularly the Liberals, have failed to take full advantage of his strike-related woes—an opportunity that could quickly vanish.

Even if the strike is settled soon, it

been far from painless with falling world oil prices. Despite some isolated bright spots, other resource industries, especially the vital fishery, are struggling. The province already lays claim to the highest cost of living in the nation. Unemployment stands at nearly 20 per cent, and federal transfers of cash and other government spending comprise a staggering 80 per cent of the provincial economy. And neither Peckford nor any other politician has as easy solution. Said William Rompage, a Liberal MP for Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador: "I don't think there is any simple pot at the end of the rainbow."

It was against that bleak sec-

left other units out in the cold. The second issue dates back to 1983, when the Tory-dominated legislature passed Bill 39, an amendment to the Public Service Collective Bargaining Act. The bill required that unions and the government negotiate with each other in good faith to negotiate with each other in good faith. Unions were not to be designated essential employees—such as ambulance dispatchers and airport operations—will be designated essential employees, who would not be allowed to strike. Because as much as 40 per cent of the union's workers can be declared essential, union officials must take such an action should their strike weapon.

For 12 months union and government negotiators struggled—but failed—to reach agreement. Finally, in March, it was a 1,500 high-maintenance employees and public works crew members walked out. The strike was illegal because NAPE refused to designate any of the workers as essential. The next day the provincial Supreme Court issued a back-to-work injunction. But the workers stayed out and, since then, they have been joined by 800 other blue-collar workers and 3,500 clerical and technical workers. When Peckford ordered the police to make arrests, the picketers quietly queued up to be herded into vans, union president March even shook the hand of his arresting officer for the benefit of TV cameras. The show of force shocked Newfoundlanders, enough to offset early skepticism about an illegal strike. Now, said Liberal leader Leo Barry, public sentiment "is not pro-union, it's anti-arrogant government."

Chaos: Whatever its exact nature, public support was evident last week in a steady chorus of horns from cars passing the picket lines at the Confederation Building. About 30 to 20 strikers took their turns at each of the three entrances bandied against a ceiling west wind. Their strike pay is only \$300 a week, plus \$10 a week for each dependent, but they seemed determined to stay off the job until they get their way. "We're not going outside money," said Joanne Wilkins, a \$13,000-a-year office assistant. "Someone doing the same job in hospital services would be making \$3,000 more." Not all the pickets earned such low wages. One, a cost research analyst with the Fisheries Department, has been on the job for 18 years, but would be earning \$27,000 in a



early after police arrested 123 arresting picketers during one four-day period last month. Said William Rowe, a St. John's radio talk-show host who failed to file for a Tory nomination in the last election: "There is overwhelming public support for the workers and very little sympathy for the government."

Until his eleventh-hour TV appearance, Peckford had seemed increasingly isolated, holed up in his eighth-floor

he tapped into a deep pool of public discontent. Thirty-seven years after joining Confederation, Newfoundland, with a population of 280,000, remains a have-not province bearing no resemblance to the prosperous "new Northwest" which Peckford promised when he succeeded fellow Tory Frank Moores in 1979. Dreams of an offshore-oil-inspired

boom had faded with falling world oil prices. Despite some isolated bright spots, other resource industries, especially the vital fishery, are struggling. The province already lays claim to the highest cost of living in the nation. Unemployment stands at nearly 20 per cent, and federal transfers of cash and other government spending comprise a staggering 80 per cent of the provincial economy. And neither Peckford nor any other politician has as easy solution. Said William Rompage, a Liberal MP for Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador: "I don't think there is any simple pot at the end of the rainbow."

one, a cost research analyst with the Fisheries Department, has been on the job for 18 years, but would be earning \$27,000 in a

similar posture with hospital services. And he was angry about the bill governing essential workers' "80/80," he said, "has to be, if not abolished, certainly amended."

Discontent was hardly limited to the picket line. Inside the Confederation Building, a common secretary who has worked there for 16 years but still earns less than \$10,000 annually said that, because of her position, "I've got to say it's an illegal strike and they shouldn't be out there. But I'm lying through my teeth." The building's institutional greens and light-yellow corridors were more barren than usual. Many managers were picking it up to keep essential services operating: an administrator in the finance department now spends his mornings sorting letters in the ground-floor mail room. Elsewhere, payments to doctors were delayed and a short-staffed social services department struggled nightly to run the notoriously complex welfare bureaucracy.

Olives: For most of the strike, government officials have tried to keep the union on the defensive. Neil Windsor, president of the Newfoundland Treasury Board, repeatedly insisted that the government could not negotiate with participants in an illegal strike. At the same time, the government placed advertisements in local newspapers and on radio stations describing its latest settlement offer as "fair and reasonable." In return for an end to the strike, the province offered to amend some offending clauses in Bill 59 and to accept wage parity among civil servants as a "valid objective"—though it did not mention a specific deadline. The government also said it would improve upon its latest wage proposal a minimum of a six-per-cent increase in each of the three years of a contract.

Then, last week, Peckford seemed to change an olive branch. According to his press secretary, Frank Perone, senior finance and Treasury Board officials had met during the Easter weekend and determined that it would be possible to achieve wage parity within Peckford's remaining four years in office. And that is where the process appeared to suggest two days later on the provincial civil service affairs program

On Camera—without actually making a firm commitment. Said Peckford: "We want to get to parity as fast as it is humanly possible in the shortest time possible. I know what shortest time means. I know how many years I've got left in my term." The premier added, "If the workers renounce the picket lines and go back to work within

leaders were presumably trying to turn Peckford's implication into a firm deadline for parity, but March occasioned, "One danger is that the province was not clear, that he was just trying to win back public support." Indeed, as the talks collapsed Saturday, March accused Peckford of engaging in "shallow public relations."

more was postponed as an economy measure in last month's budget, but it continues to roil.

These actions had been public-employees' disasters for Peckford even before the civil service walkout. And as support for the strikers continued to spread—last week the Newfoundland Teachers Association voted to contrib-

a lot could change in the four years before then. But only one year ago, when Peckford won the latest of his three electoral victories, the opposition Liberals gained 59 seats in the 50-seat House of Assembly, giving them 15 seats compared to 35 for the Tories and one for the New Democratic Party. The results were a sign of dissatis-

leader Stephen Neary "He isolated himself from the people and wouldn't listen to anybody, and that's what got him into the hole." But some in the ranks of his own party think Peckford must change his ways. "If he wants to form the next government," said former Tory cabinet minister Joseph Goudie, "he has to have a better relationship with labor. It's as simple as that."

Some observers, Tories and Liberals alike, are even speculating that Peckford will step down early to avoid an election loss. That is a similar scenario to the one in which Peckford replaced the badly discredited Brown seven years ago. "Ask me what's going on in Peckford's head right now," former Liberal leader Neary said of Peckford, "and I'd say he's wondering what he's going to do after he retires from politics."

Shrewd: But other Newfoundlanders maintain that such talk is wildly premature. Peckford remains shrewd—and resourceful. Moreover, Peckford still has ample time before the next election to engineer a highly visible—and politically popular—accomplishment. He could, for instance, strike a deal with Ottawa and the oil companies to divide up any eventual tax spoils from offshore oil, or he could break the impasse with Quebec over the bargain-basement rates that Newfoundland gave Quebec in 1989 for hydro power from Labrador's Churchill Falls.

Also in Peckford's favor is the apparent weakness of his opposition. Liberal leader Barry is a former Tory who resigned in 1984 as Peckford's energy minister, then crossed the floor to the Liberals and won the leadership less than a year later. A Yale-educated lawyer, Barry is a lockhearted politician with a "borey" intellectual image that does not play well among rural voters. Still, he is regarded as intelligent and sincere, and he has begun staking out positions distinct from Peckford's, notably in encouraging outside investment and reducing the sales tax.

Star: On the other hand, should Peckford tough on the strike and lead the Tories into the next election, the outcome could well hinge on the Mr. Leslie. Barry was arrested along with the NARW strikers and, said one union man, "He's a hero on the picket line." Peckford's party seems to have no chance of winning more than a small handful of seats. But it could take enough votes away from Barry to allow Peckford's Tories to slip back into power.

No matter who governs Newfoundland, however, he will face the deep-seated problems of an impoverished province. Although the construction of Allied defense bases brought appreci-



The harbor in St. John's: an elusive search for enduring prosperity

24 to 36 hours, 48 at the outside, we'll have an agreement that we are going to be happy with."

When the show aired, March was attending a union rally at a steelworkers' hall in Labrador City. But later he and Peter Penick, leader of the provincial New Democratic Party, watched a tape of the interview on a video cassette recorder at the home of one of Penick's supporters, replaying it three times to make sure they heard it right. Even with Peckford's obvious backing, March took hope. The following day he and two union negotiators began their day-long meetings with Labor Minister Blanchard. The labor

Such a four-year deadline would contradict the government's earlier claim that financially strapped Newfoundland—which already has Canada's highest sales tax (12 per cent) and personal and corporate income taxes—could not afford parity without slashing programs or firing employees. But many Newfoundlanders have grown cynical about such cries of poverty. Since last August the province has spent at least \$450,000 to redecorate Peckford's suite of offices. And in February the government announced new car allowances of up to \$5,000 for deputy and assistant deputy ministers, some of whom do not own cars. The



Determined strikers relying in St. John's: seeking a guarantee of wage parity



ate \$200,000 to March's strike fund—and became increasingly clear that Peckford and his party led a strictly political problem. One president of St. John's businessmen and Tory fund-raiser said flatly, "I don't think the Conservatives will win the next election." Of course,

factious with Peckford's labor and economic policies—and perhaps with his pragmatic style of politics as well. Since then, business and labor leaders complain that their access to Peckford has become increasingly limited. "He got too cocky," said former Liberal

decided property during the Second World War, the Newfoundland that Joey Smallwood led into Confederation in 1949 had a standard of living far below that of the other Atlantic provinces. Now, it is arguably more dependent than ever on federal transfer payments. Unemployment hovers over 20 per cent—but is undeniably much higher, because the rate does not reflect many seasonal workers who do not actively seek employment the rest of the year.

Newfoundland's 14,000 fishermen have been particularly hard hit, caught between rising costs and declining returns (page 139). Vessels and catchers have fallen consistently since 1982. Some scientists blame unusually cold water temperatures for lowering the cod beyond the range of the fishermen's nets, while some fishermen say the groundfish are simply being caught far offshore—the result, they say, of indiscriminate fishing outside Canada's 200-mile zone, particularly by Spanish and Portuguese trawlers.

Help. The government has attempted to help many hard-pressed fishermen. Last fall some 3,000 of them were allowed to delay payments to the provincial fisheries loan board for one year, while the federal and provincial governments spent \$9.5 million on make-work projects to give 5,000 fishermen and plant workers the 16 weeks' earnings they needed to qualify for unemployment insurance. The two governments are also directly involved in running the fishery. Along with the Bank of Nova Scotia, they own Fishery Products International Ltd., Newfoundland's troubled fishing giant. That year the company has asked some 200 of its stockholders for seven of its money-losing plants.

The mining industry, another mainstay of Newfoundland's economy, also generates mixed results. This week a new mine at Dore's Harbour in the northeast part of the island will close indefinitely because of low market prices. In February the province decided to give a \$12-million equity injection to the chronically troubled asbestos mine at Bell Vert in the north coast. And at St. Lawrence on the west coast, the federal government is providing \$4.6 million and the provincial

government \$2.1 million to allow Min-norah Ltd. of Britain to reopen a 600-year mine, which was closed in 1977. But the brightest spot has been less one production, the value of which increased 30 per cent last year—accounting for 40 per cent of the province's mineral production. And by July, if Canada's Selex Division will decide whether to develop the Chazy gold discovery in the northwest.



The Miberville oilfield: an economy hit hard by the collapsing price of oil

But Newfoundland's green Mack has remained offshore all last year. Pickford signed an agreement with Ottawa called the Atlantic Accord, giving the province a voice in the management of offshore oil and the right to see revenues from use of the world's largest potential pools as if it were on land. The federal and provincial governments are now considering Mobil Oil's development plan for the 500-million-barrel field. As well, they are still negotiating the complex taxation and royalty agreements with Mobil and its partners.

But the growing fear in Newfoundland is that low world oil prices, now at \$10 a barrel, will delay development, which was expected to produce large quantities of crude by the early 1990s. Indeed, last week Mobil announced that

it will not proceed with two major contracts for the \$5-billion project until talks with the two governments are further advanced. Oil and gas exploration off Newfoundland has already declined to four operating rigs from eight last year. Said Pickford: "You can't win for losing it's true for Newfoundland. Just as we're ready to start on prosperity, away goes the price of oil."



Barry Leckie

That has long been Newfoundland's sustaining vision: the promise of prosperity just around the corner. It was Smallwood's vision, and now it is Pickford's, and for both it proved to be a potent political message.

"For Joey it worked for 25 years," said Liberal MP Brian Toff. "For Pickford, obviously not quite so long." But that most definitely remains to be seen. When the strike is finally over, Pickford will likely have four years to turn that vision of prosperity into at least some semblance of reality. If he fails, Newfoundland's temperamental politicians could well send him crashing to shore.

—BRIAN LEVIN with CHRIS WOOD FOR BOSTON HERALD GLOBE AND LAUREN JACKSON OF ST. JOHN'S AND PETER GOSWELL, MACE CLARK AND RICH MACQUEEN IN OTTAWA

PORT DE GRAVE: OUTPORT IN TROUBLE

COVER

The seaside village of Port de Grave (population 837) lies at midpoint along a narrow, tree-lined peninsula jutting into Conception Bay, 36 km west of St. John's. One of Newfoundland's oldest recorded settlements, Port de Grave's name appears on maps dating from 1609. The name derives from the French phrase (*port de la grave*), a reference to the creek's long pebble beaches on which French fishermen used to dry their catch. Like most outposts in Newfoundland, Port de Grave has known its share of economic turmoil. But the village has always been the centre of an important fishing district. Boasting three processing plants and a sizable longline fleet, the community was one of the first to enter the lucrative crab fishery. Until last year 15 crab boats were operating, each representing at least a \$500,000 investment.

Crises. There are other signs of prosperity as well: modern plants for freezing and drying fish, and 80-foot crab boats, which range as far as 110 miles offshore. Large, well-maintained ranch-style bungalows are now as common as the "salubrious" houses traditionally associated with Newfoundland's prosperity.

But the signs of prosperity are misleading. The fishermen, relying their boats for the spring crab fishery are gas-faced. Last year's catch was down by almost 90 per cent from 1984. Only five of Port de Grave's 15 boats went out. Six others were seized by the bank for nonpayment of interest charges after the 1984 season. In 1985 Port de Grave's second major income source—the caplin fishery—suffered a \$700,000 drop in revenue as Japanese buyers turned instead to Europe.

In the fall of 1986, members of the once proud and fully employed commu-

nity resorted to a two-day hunger strike to obtain make-work grants. The grants allowed 200 workers to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. John Efford, the boss for Port de Grave, estimates that almost half of the 3,100 construction directly employed by Port de Grave's fish plants received no form of employment assistance over the winter. "The crab fishery took the least

blow," says Efford. The strike illustrates the weakness of seeking a single solution to Newfoundland's complex economic problems.

More than a decade ago the Conservative government of Premier Frank Miller, joined by the province's bank, fish plant operators and fishermen, decided that harvesting crab was one way out of the falling cod fishery—which was hit by intense foreign competition. The government subsidised the purchase of expensive boats with direct cash grants and low interest rates (34 per cent at one point). By the late 1970s more Port de Grave crab boats were earning as much as \$40,000 a year and investing it in new houses and equipment. Commerce boomed; two new area malls were constructed to meet heavy consumer demand.

Fuelled. But the euphoria faded fast—due to overfishing. In 1986 the provincial government ended direct loans to fishermen for amounts over \$50,000. Now that the crab fishery has faltered, workers have little hope of recouping capital losses on their boats, or even paying interest on the debt.

Still, fishermen are optimistic that the outport can recover. Cod prices are rising and the Japanese are once again buying again. But industry experts were against investing too much hope in exports or other potential solutions, such as a fleet of freezer-trawlers. Says Alex Moore, president of Moorfish Ltd., the new owner of the Ocean Harvester plant in Port de Grave: "We're back to the real world now, and the real world is that fishermen cannot earn a livelihood on just one species."

—PETER GARD in Port de Grave



Port de Grave: riding the economic roller coaster of the province's fishery

out of a lot of people," says Efford. "It was unbelievable how fast it happened." But the community's most devastating blow came last December, when the community's largest fish plant, which processed crab, closed.

Poison. The village's pursuit of crab had been based on high prices and plentiful stocks. And during the early 1980s Port de Grave's economy flourished. But that very success made it more—*not less*—susceptible to sudden economic reversal. Now, high-profile catches like crab and caplin are the most vulnerable to overfishing and volatile market reversals. In that sense, the current por-

THE AGGRESSIVE UNION LEADER

COVER

Frederick March, president of the 14,000-member Newfoundland Association of Public Employees (NAPE), put down the phone and leaned back in his chair, smiling. The Newfoundland Teachers' Association had just donated \$600,000 to NAPE's strike fund, the equivalent of a week's strike pay for the 3,500 members waiting (illegal public time at government offices across Newfoundland and Lab-



March leading strike demonstration: the style and savvy of a career politician

rador. The report cheered the weary leadership. Beyond the windows of March's corner office, a shaft of late-afternoon sunshine lit the yellow spire of the Confederation Building three storeys away, where Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford considered his narrowing options from an eighth-floor suite of offices. For March, locked last week in a confrontation of critical importance in both ways, the situation was heavy with irony.

March Peckford, 53, was an English teacher until he entered politics. March, 48, taught history and social-

ized in 50 new bargaining units. NAPE now represents 6,300 hospital workers, the 5,500 striking general administrators, highway maintenance and security guards, 1,800 school-board and municipal workers and 500 service industry employees. The union broke free of its roots in the public service early last year, absorbing unorganized workers at two Newfoundland breweries, a hotel and two co-operatives.

March and NAPE promptly found themselves representing 156 brewery workers in a strike against Labatt Breweries of Newfoundland. The dis-

pute dragged on for seven months. But when it was over, March had won an important concession: an industrial inquiry into possible job losses caused by selling beer in aluminium cans rather than the more cumbersome bottles. Said March "We reached our goals." Certainly, employers who have faced March over the bargaining table have learned to treat him with respect. Said Thorpe, Labatt Newfoundland vice-president: "It's a very, very hard-nosed negotiator."

For March, the road to the confrontation with Brian Peckford began in the tiny Trinity Bay outpost of Green Harbour. March was president of the student council while taking a teaching degree at St. John's Memorial University. March then taught high school history and sociology in New Harbour and later Stephenville. By 1971 March was walking his first illegal picket line as a foot soldier in a bitter teachers' strike led by the Newfoundland Teachers' Association which helped topple the regime of Premier Joey Smallwood.

Reputation: That hapless in union politics led March to quit the public school system in 1971 to teach reading in vocational schools, becoming a NAPE member in the process. By 1979 he was union vice-president and in June 3, 1985, was elected president at a union board meeting. Said Earl McCurdy, secretary-treasurer of the powerful 25,000-member Newfoundland Fishermen's Union (Local 1854): "He's developed a much stronger union than he inherited." Peckford underlined the nature of that strength last week when he unexpectedly offered concessions on key NAPE demands.

March's success has clearly marked him as a player with a future on Newfoundland's political stage. Said provincial news columnist Peter Fenwick: "March's personal style is rising. His political future is wide open." Much himself denies any further ambitions. When his current term as NAPE president ends in 1987, he says, "my plan is to go back to teaching, settling down. But I don't intend to close the door completely." It flicks the imaginations, March admitted, "to think about doing other things." The strike could well develop into more urgent efforts at political recruitment or, as seemed increasingly likely, March emerged from a confrontation with Brian Peckford as the winner.

—CHER WOOD in St. John's



Peckford (left) with Joey Smallwood, a former premier of Newfoundland

THE VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE ROCK

COVER

Premier Brian Peckford directs the government of Newfoundland from a suite of offices on the eighth floor of the Confederation Building in St. John's. In contrast to the Spartan decor elsewhere in the building, the 4,000-square-foot suite is done up in tasteful shades of cream, blue and red. Renovated last year at a cost of \$400,000, it includes a boardroom and a VIP waiting room. The premier's privacy is assured by a private elevator and an executive lounge room. But when Peckford allows himself a break from work, he leaves these comforts far behind his favorite relaxation: a weekend at a plywood basking shack in his home district of Green Bay on the northeast coast, snoring rabbits or pigging for oysters in his 20-foot motorboat.

Views: An outspoken "O.J." himself, Peckford has spent much of his career fighting to protect that way of life. Since becoming premier in 1979, the 49-year-old former teacher has argued ostentatiously that Newfoundland can only retain its distinctive character by taking control of its abundant natural resources. That nationalistic stance brought him into frequent conflict with the federal government and international oil companies, earning him the epithet "Confederation's Red Bay." But at the same time, it made him something of a hero to Newfoundlanders, who rewarded him with three successive election victories.

But Peckford's popularity faded along with the promise of oil riches. His confrontational style alienated many Newfoundlanders, and the current coal servants strike has fueled rumors that he is growing arrogant and despised Joseph Goudie, a former Peckford cabinet minister, accuses that the premier's all-or-nothing approach is often counterproductive.

"There is a cost to playing for all the marbles," said Goudie. "But that's the way Brian Peckford plays the game."

Alfred Brian Peckford was born in the small town of Whitehouse, 80 km from St. John's. The son of a provincial welfare officer, he taught high school English in the northeastern town of Springdale. First elected to the House of Assembly in the 1972 election that saw Conservative Frank Moores defeat Liberal premier Joey Smallwood, Peckford first gained wide public attention as energy minister, leading the province's struggle for control of oil and gas resources. Under his direction, new regulations were drafted requiring all companies to give preference to Newfoundlanders when hiring for offshore jobs and asserting the government's power to control the pace of development.

Rebuke: After succeeding Moores as premier, Peckford stepped up the battle for resource control. The campaign was spurred by the discovery of the estimated 750-million-barrel offshore oilfield, 240 nautical miles southeast of St. John's. After years of court battles and tough negotiations, in February, 1985, Peckford signed the Atlantic Accord with Ottawa. The pact provided for a federal-provincial board to ensure joint management and resource sharing of all Newfoundland offshore resources development projects. Despite the achievement, critics rebuked the Conservatives in a provincial election seven weeks later, returning them to office with a reduced majority.

Still, few Newfoundlanders are prepared to court Peckford out. Even those who dislike him concede that he is honest and hard-working, a caring politician who always does his homework. "He consumes information," says Goudie. "He's always reading—brooding papers, newspapers, novels." The premier's嗜好 the same kind of concentration in his favourite recreation sport: professional football. He devours the statistics and has attended at least five Super Bowls. About his personal life, Peckford will say little. He left his wife, Marina, in 1980 after six years of marriage. He, now divorced, has three children.

If Peckford has a dream, it is to make it possible for the tens of thousands of Newfoundlanders who left the province in the 1960s and 1970s to return. "There are a lot of people who just want to come back. They can't shoot their nose, jig their tail and still have a job," he once told Moore's. "I am saying we can have the best of both worlds." Many critics have called the vision unrealistic, but few doubt Peckford's determination to pursue it.

—MARLENE GEE with CHRIS WOOD in St. John's

Richard Hatfield on the line

With traditional pomp and ceremony.

New Brunswick's Lt.-Gov. George F.D. Blair—*the historian who designed Canada's flag*—was scheduled to open the new session of the province's legislature this week. But as Stanley delivers the Conservative government's speech from the throne, the focus will once again be on the figure who stands at the centre of the province's political life—the soberly suited but personally flamboyant bachelor, Richard Bennett Hatfield. As he begins his 16th session as New Brunswick's premier—and celebrates his 55th birthday on April 3—many veteran observers predict it will be the last session before a general election that will decide Hatfield's and the province's political future.

For 19 months the combative Hatfield has been involved in a series of controversies that would have topped many lesser politicians' beginning with the Queen's September, 1984, visit to Fredericton, when the RCMP discovered marijuana in Hatfield's suitcase. Last week, as the Conservatives put the finishing touches on the throne speech and the opposition Liberals plotted legislative strategy, New Brunswick's political circles were buzzing about Hatfield's expense accounts, open to public scrutiny under the province's Public Access Financing Act. In 1984-85, Hatfield had billed the New Brunswick Progressive Conservative party for personal expenses ranging from the \$123,028.99 paid to the Saint John law firm of Gilbert, McEllis, Gibbs for supposedly defending him on the marijuana charge, down to a \$40.30 invoice for a pewee baby gift. Also included were such "miscellaneous" items as two payments to Androgyne Books, a New York company not currently listed in any New York City phone books, totalling \$234.54.



The premier, McKenna (bottom) planning to mount a double attack

The province's supervisor of political financing, Russ Field, maintained last week that there was nothing wrong with any of the billing. The sole exception, an account for \$600.71 that had been double-billed to the party and the province. And that, explained Fred Blair, the party's provincial executive director, was the result of a "technical error." Hatfield promptly repaid the party in a memo to party members. Blair said that Field had cleared its advance the payment to Hatfield's lawyers, adding that the premier had personally paid another member of his legal defense team.

But the explanation did not satisfy New Democratic leader George Little. "The suggestion that it is acceptable to pay Premier Hatfield's private legal bills or personal expenses out of public funds is in my view absolutely wrong," declared Little. There was public criticism as well from Tory party

denks who spearheaded an unprecedented dump-Hatfield movement last fall, and rank-and-file Conservatives privately were questioning whether party funds had been properly used. But one local riding executive member, "It stinks But after all the other staff I'm not surprised." Premier Blair told Mulcairn that the expense account flap has emboldened the party and that dissatisfaction with Hatfield explained a marked decline in party donations. Between January 1 and June 30, 1985, when the drug trial was at its height, the Tories received only \$14,456 in donations from individuals and corporations, compared to \$28,200 in the previous six months. During the same period contributions to the Liberal party treasury totalled \$68,280. The current low level of donations means that close to 90 per cent of the provincial Conservative party's funds come from the public purse through a formula based on the number of votes received in the last general election.

In contrast to the Tories' troubled 18 months, the Liberals have been riding a political crest. Liberal leader Frank McKenna, the 40-year-old who was the leadership pick last May, lately has been outlasting his critics about overconfidence. Working 18-hour days and making regular monthly trips to the province, lawyer McKenna has evoked comparisons from at least one high-ranking Tory cabinet minister to the younger and more energetic Richard Hatfield of 16 years ago. McKenna himself concedes that there was much to admire in Hatfield during his term as leader of the opposition (1969-79) and in the early years of his premiership.

Although his speeches are peppered

with references to "moral leadership" and stress the importance of the family—both oblique jabs at Hatfield—McKenna has carefully avoided direct personal attacks against the premier. That tactic fueled several of his Liberal opponents. Still, in his last full legislative session as leader of the opposition, McKenna plans to mount a frontal attack on the premier's official language policy.

If Hatfield sticks with his tried-and-true formula, the opening legislative session will be the last before a general election in his always-cited elections for the fourth session of his mandate. As a result, observers were expecting the speech from the throne and the subsequent budget to contain more substance—and more political drama—than were visible during 1984's lockout session. Even the government's detailed three-year plan for streamlining the provincial bureaucracy did little to generate excitement. Said Linda Rye, a Fredericton-based political pundit: "People don't even know what happened. It was not earth-shattering."

But Hatfield does not have to call a full vote. He holds a comfortable majority of 31 seats to the Liberals' 20 and the New Democratic Party's one. And in the wake of an Administrative Commission on February 10, in which the Liberal candidate defeated his Tory opponent by 1,800 votes, some party strategists suggest the premier would do better to let so much time as possible elapse before calling a general election, perhaps delaying until October, 1987, the ultimate limit of his mandate. But many Tories privately admit that the timing of the election may no longer matter given the drift of public opinion; they frankly acknowledge that a Liberal victory is probably a foregone conclusion. Their principal concern to minimize losses.

In fact, some Conservatives suggest that the only gift Hatfield could give his party in his resignation is the position most frequently mentioned to replace him: Bud Bird, 54, a popular former cabinet minister who resigned his seat in 1982 to attend to business interests, this week being lauded with the government's promise of a Liberal victory is probably a foregone conclusion. Their principal concern to minimize losses.

—KATHY HARTLEY in Fredericton



Lavigueur (left) and Murphy (right) with winning Lotto ticket was worth \$7,640,267

Sharing the windfall

Jean-Guy Lavigueur gained a new friend and more than \$7 million last week—after he lost his wallet. The 50-year-old Montreal widower, a father of three, was expecting his first welfare payment last week after exhausting his unemployment insurance. For 32 years Lavigueur had worked for a bedding company before it went out of business 18 months ago. But a chain of events on Easter weekend took Lavigueur off welfare. And William Murphy, the 39-year-old unemployed Vancouver native who found the "lost" wallet containing the winning Lotto 6/49 ticket worth \$7,640,267, also won his war on poverty. A housing Lavigueur gave Murphy \$1,250,044.

Last month Lavigueur, his three children (Sylvia, 29, Yves, 18, and Michel, 14) and his brother-in-law, Jean Marie Dussault, 42, bought an lottery ticket from the dispenser Elliott near the Lavigueurs' east-end apartment. But then Jean-Guy lost his wallet containing about \$18 and the tickets. On March 30, Murphy found the wallet while he was delivering a stroller. He examined the driver's license inside and, before dropping the wallet to a nearby mailbox, removed the lottery tickets.

Four hours later, over coffee and a newspaper, Murphy realized that he held the winning ticket in the lottery. He brashly fantasized about living the life of a millionaire, but then decided to return the ticket. He remembered most of the address on the license and

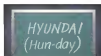
found his way to the Lavigueur home. Yves Lavigueur, who was suspicious of the English-speaking stranger at his front door, readily warned him away. But Murphy returned the following night with a bilingual friend. His persistence paid off. "When he showed me the ticket, I told him he deserved a million too," said Jean-Guy.

The story quickly moved around the media circuits of the world on April 1. Although Lavigueur's phone number is not listed in the current Montreal phone book, long-held acquaintances suddenly responded to news friend shops after the Montreal Gazette published his street name. And one taxi driver pulled up to the Ligne St. Louis and asked to borrow several thousand dollars so he could open a Dunkin' Donuts franchise.

At a Lotto 6/49 reception last week, Murphy said he planned to give up his \$90-a-month rented room and was considering returning to Vancouver. The Lavigueurs, meanwhile, contemplated their wealth. Jean-Guy intended to buy a mobile home. Sylvia planned to finish university. Yves contemplated travelling abroad and reuniting Michel, whose funds will be held in trust until he turns 18, took the week off school. As the Lavigueurs left a busy reception, Yves called to his father in French: "Dad, I hope we're going to take a taxi home, right?"

—CINDY HARRIS with HELEN WALLACE in Montreal

XEROX WAS ALSO HARD TO PRONOUNCE AT FIRST.



Great ideas sometimes grow into great companies. Even if they happen to sound a little unusual at first.

Xerox. Anheuser-Busch. Exxon. Wang. Hyundai...

At Hyundai, our great idea is *value*. Deliver more car for less money. We're doing it now with our Pony, Stellar and new Excel. And we'll keep on doing it with all our cars to come in the years ahead.

What's our secret? Patience and old-fashioned hard work. We're always seeking ways to add a little something extra in design, in performance, in reliability...

The Hyundai Motor Company is part of the Hyundai Group, the largest business in Korea. With 160,000 employees in 31 plants, we design and build a wide range of products. Everything from ships and locomotives to oil rigs and power plants. Even bicycles and pianos.

Our promise to all our customers around the world is the same: *value*. And nowhere is this more evident than with our cars.

More car for less money. Remember that the next time you see our name (pronounced *Hun-day* as in *Sunday*).

Hyundai. A name to know.



Quebec, according to a poll by the Institut Québécois d'Opinion Publique taken in January, the Liberals were ahead of the Tories 54 per cent to 25 per cent.

Molson's challenge is to reverse the Conservative dip in popularity in Quebec with a strong showing—if not a victory—in the riding in the September, 1984, election, which brought 88 Quebec Conservatives to Ottawa. Tory candidate Roger Charbonneau showed 15,000 votes from Christien's 1980 majority of 38,000. But Molson's strategists appear divided about whether they can actually win the riding Christien held since 1983. Declared one Molson aide. "At the very least, we have to maintain our share of the popular vote up there."

The Elections Act requires that Molson announce the date for a by-election within six months of a seat being officially declared vacant. The Conservatives would prefer to wait until after a cabinet shuffle expected in June, which will likely move a number of Quebecers to more prominent posts. They also want to wait until at least one safe Tory seat is vacant, to dilute the negative impact that would accompany a Tory loss in St. Maurice.

That vacancy could come soon, if former Conservative Party president Peter Eshenig resigns his Commons seat, as expected, to run for the Tories in the Alberta election rumored for May. But Tory insiders are now discussing permanent rumors that Molson will create a second Quebec vacancy by appointing veteran Joliette MP Jack La Salle to the Senate La Salle, recuperating from heart surgery last winter, now wants to stay on as public works minister and take a part-time appointment later.

To avoid being taken off guard by a surprise election call in late spring or summer, Turner has already met privately with key Quebec supporters from St. Maurice during the Liberal convention in Quebec City last month. Turner aides said that Christien's backers are pledged to work with the Ottawa contingent to hold the riding, despite lingering resentment about how Christien was treated by the party establishment during the 1984 leadership race, which he lost to Turner. But riding workers insisted that they—not Liberal headquarters—be allowed to choose the candidate.

The Tories, too, have decided to allow a local candidate to take the nomination. Insiders deep within that north-high profile figures as former Parti Québécois cabinet minister Yves Duhaime or Canadian ambassador to France Lucien Boissonard were being seriously considered. Charbonneau, who

also acts as the Tory riding president in St. Maurice, is eager to run again, as are a half-dozen other locals. Declared Charbonneau. "With Christien gone, we have this election in the bag."

The unknown factor in St. Maurice is how prepared a ride Christien himself will play. Publicly, he insists he is now just a "private citizen" interested only in building a law practice. Christien told Molson's "I will help if they ask me. But I am out of politics." Christien has made a point of meeting potential Liberal candidates in his former riding, and his appearance with

Jacques Hébert and, later, with Alberta premier Don Getty, fueled speculation that his days in politics are far from over. Had one senior aide to Turner. "I'd be very, very surprised if a guy like Christien refused to pitch in and help." But for Turner, the real worry is that Christien's help will be seen as indispensable in the future of the party in Quebec—perhaps undermining the Liberal leader's own position.

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa with BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

The velvet touch.



Black Velvet. A distinguished eye in the best Canadian tradition.



Getty with Lt. Gov. Brian Hawley; raising prices may be an aberration

Trapped in an oil crisis

Only the week before, many Calgary oilmen would have headed for lunch at Damien's to discuss the \$400-million rescue package that the Alberta government unveiled for their industry on April 3. But Damien's, a favourite Old Dutch watering hole, closed its doors at the end of March for lack of business. And while analysts applauded the provincial government's ad hoc scheme as an encouraging "initial step," the battered industry experts that believe world oil prices recovery from their current slump—the price per barrel dipped below \$10 last week for the first time since the mid-1970s—were industry-dependent firms like Damien's will likely be forced out of business.

But last week the Alberta government acted on several fronts to blunt the speeding impact of economic decline. Promising that more help would under consideration, Energy Minister John Zaccary announced two interest measures to help the oil industry. Three days later, in the speech from the throne, Premier Donald Getty's Conservative government pledged to dip into the province's \$12.8-billion Heritage Fund to help finance another \$5.5 billion in new programs. The entrepreneur's \$2-billion plan to help financially strapped farmers

For the hard-hit oil sector, the initial aid is more modest. Under the new Repay Tax Credit Program, small producers will get a tax credit of up to 50 per cent of their payable royalties, to a maximum of \$3 million per company for the rest of the year. The tax credit previously was 75 per cent of royalties. Under the Ending Armageddon Program, companies will be able to deduct half the cost of drilling an exploratory well from royalty payments payable after April 1, 1987. According to Zaccary, the program will rebate \$300 million in royalties, while the \$100-million drilling incentives will generate \$400 million worth of work. But industry officials quickly noted that the package receives less than 10 per cent of the industry's estimated oil price losses. Their forecast of a 50-per-cent slump in authority for the rest of 1986 remains unchanged. "If you have the money available, the program reduces the cost of exploratory drilling," said Hans Hainz, technical director of the Canadian Petroleum Association, which represents 60 firms. "But if you don't have any money, it doesn't do anything for you."

Others noted that the next move will be up to Ottawa, which is being urged to remove immediately the Petroleum Gas Revenue Tax (PGRT). Under the

Western Accord energy agreement, the tax is scheduled to be phased out over the next two years. This week Zaccary is expected to meet federal Energy Minister Pat Canine to discuss the issue. But even if Ottawa removes the PGRT, industry officials intend to ask for further provincial royalty reductions. Explains Hainz, "There's no if your salary were cut in half, but you had to pay the same taxes as previously."

With a mid-May election anticipated, industry officials are hoping the two new programs are forerunners of compromise provisions to come. Although world oil prices have been tumbling since January, the provincial government has resisted interven-

tion, insisting that the program's decline was no more than a glitch in the system. But by the end of March, 3,000 oil people had been laid off and, according to industry experts, another 15,000 jobs will be lost by year's end as drilling dwindles to 4,000 wells, down from the 12,000 record pace of last year. Citing the government's progress as a campaign ploy, New Democratic opposition leader Ed Stelmach said, "They're not going to lend with people until after the election, when they'll present a really conservative agenda that attacks people's services and taxes."

Already, the Alberta government is losing \$150 million in revenues for every 10¢ dollar decline in the price of oil. Getty, however, remains optimistic. "While prices may be down right now," he said last week, "they are going to rise." Calgary, facing a one-per-cent jump in unemployment in February and a softening real estate market, ate less sausage. A group representing 20,000 workers has demanded that Ottawa set a floor price for Canadian oil, a move rejected outright by oil industry executives who want to discourage government involvement in their affairs. Some in the Old Patch are calling second for other work. The Calgary City Department's announcements of 21 job openings and 25,000 applications by week's end. Said one biologist of the \$21,000 a year job: "It would be like winning a lottery."

—STEPHAN ZIMMERMAN in Calgary

NATIONAL NOTES

Derailment details



Hansen, Kinsinger

For weeks, investigators looked into the causes of the B.C. rail disaster near Hiverton, Alaska, had speculated that driver error was responsible. Last week the *post-mortem* inquiry by Judge Reed Foley into the crash found evidence that appeared to contradict that theory. A 25-incident report revealed that truckside lights were operating when a 13-ton oil freight train collided with a Via Rail passenger train, killing 25 people. Testifying in Edmonton, C.P.'s chief dispatcher, William Harrison, suggested the crew had failed to obey the signal lights, which instructed the train to stop. Later, John McLean, C.P.'s regional chief engineer, testified that a bent rod proved that the freight train had driven through the switch and onto the same track as the mounting passenger train. The federal commission also received a transcript of a tape recording between conductor Wayne Smith, the freight's sole surviving crew member, and an Edmonton dispatcher immediately following the fiery collision. Reported Smith, with understatement, from the site of the fiery crash: "There was, ah, a meeting here."

Offensive etiquette

In 1984, the year that Canadian voters elected a record 27 women to the 382-seat House of Commons, the Canadian war published a training manual. For military eyes only, it bore a lofty title—"The Naval Reserve Branch Officer Military Knowledge Manual"—and was designed to answer parliament's questions about the "military practice of etiquette." One section contained advice on how to attract the best-looking "dink" (woman) at a party approach her at the end of the evening when "she should certainly be more active."—if the guy has done his work. "The 116-page manual also advised officers to be polite to a boring 'old woman' at a dinner function. And the text warned readers to answer conference questions that an officer has overvalued by the time he has "the wisest stare, the semi-paralyzed walk." The day after the Canadian Press news service carried excerpts from the book last week, the Naval Reserve Division of the Armed Forces declared that the manual would be revised. Spokesman Capt. Richard Laroche said that the portion on dinks had been taken out of context but added, "Those phrases perceived to be offensive will be removed in due course."

A gas leak in Timmins

The leak sprang from the disconnected 10-cm fuel line of an unattended railway tanker car shedding an on Imperial Oil Ltd. depot on Timmins' north side. And by the time the flow was halted about 70 minutes later, some 21,000 L of gasoline had begun to drain into the sewage system of the mining town, 70 km north of Toronto. The gas fumes wafted through drainage pipes and, making contact with furnace pilot lights, ignited eight explosions, destroying two homes and damaging six others. In all, Timmins' fire chief Albert Schuchman oversaw the Easter Monday emergency of about 4,500 people from a 50-block section of town. Schuchman's own daughter,

Tracey, 16, and several co-workers left one building as a house just four doors away blew up. The seven residents had fled the house only minutes before the fiery explosion. Although tank cars were taken away last week, no one sustained serious injury. "We knew there was going to be trouble," said Schuchman, "but we didn't expect it to be hang-burn-burn." To prevent an explosion at the water treatment plant, the city diverted raw sewage directly into the Mattagami River, then named a bank about 10 km downstream. But by week's end, as evacuees returned to their homes, Ontario's ministry of environment began an investigation into the spill and Imperial Oil opened an office to process damage claims.

Guaranteeing a future

The ice in Hudson Bay will not be fully broken until July, but residents of the port of Churchill, Man. (population 1,200), say that their ship may already be coming in. Late last month, after a year's delay, Federal Transport Minister Don Macdonald gave the final approval for a \$145-million upgrading of the port. The money, part of a five-year, \$150-million economic development program, will be paid in installments starting in 1994 by Manitoba's New Democratic government and former Liberal transport minister Lloyd Axworthy, will pay for a distal control (project in the town's grain elevator and for dredging of the port. Churchill residents had been worried that the Mulroney government would postpone the program for still another year. Those concerns were heightened after the Nielsen task force on government efficiency concluded last month that Churchill "is not now economically viable and probably never will be." Its recommendations, outside the port, which lost \$2.4 million dollars in 1985, from the Canadian grain distribution system. But Macdonald's announcement gives the people in the area a new lease for optimism. Declared Macdonald, Quebec's chief minister of commerce president: "It is one more indication that Churchill's future is guaranteed."

A charged resignation

His voice trembling, British Columbia Health Minister Stephen Rogers emerged from a cabinet meeting—only last week and announced "I have offered my resignation to the premier. He has accepted my resignation." That statement came only hours after the 44-year-old Rogers—born to a family fortune estimated between \$20 and \$50 million—learned that B.C. Attorney General Brian Smith will charge him this week with violating a provincial law that requires ministers and cabinet officers to disclose personal or financial interests. Smith ordered an investigation by Vancouver lawyer Leonard Doan in January after it was revealed that Rogers failed to declare, as required by the Financial Disclosure Act, a \$100,000 investment he held in Western Pulp Limited. Purchased by a shell company Rogers, who has maintained from the outset of the investigation that his failure to disclose was "an oversight," will sit as a judge. Albert Schuchman says a minimum fine of \$100,000 upon conviction—is heard before the provincial court.

Rogers' disclosure

Rogers' disclosure



LaRouche (below) tells his followers that leaders of a conspiracy to rule the world

WORLD

Ready on the Right

Lyndis Henry LaRouche Jr. is surrounded by contradictions. He lives in a heavily guarded mansion situated on 25 acres of prime Virginia horse-country land, but he claims a net personal worth of only \$5,000. Until nine years ago, he was a controversial Marxist. Now the leader of an extreme right-wing political sect, he is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination for the third time in public the gloaming 60-year-old LaRouche rejects violence. But his followers have threatened and even attacked opponents and critics of his views—views that include a theory that Queen Elizabeth II is in control of all international trade in illicit narcotics.

For most of the past two decades, LaRouche and his followers have been on the fringe of U.S. politics. Then, last month two LaRouche followers scored a stunning victory in an Illinois Democratic primary. They became the official Democratic candidates for lieutenant governor and Illinois secretary of state. Now the organization plans to run at least 700 other associates as Democrats in this fall's congressional and state elections, a decision that has raised concerns not only among mainstream Democrats but also most members of the U.S. political establish-

ment. Stud Milton Caplan, a senior analyst at the Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based right-wing research organization. "It is a perversion of the political process. You have people who are opposed to almost every principle on which this country was founded receiving national prominence through this election."

LaRouche's lack of political success in the past has left most Americans with little knowledge about him as the dense political organizations that he leads. One of his major sources of revenue is sales of publications. *Translators* at U.S. airports are frequently accused by police men and women carrying signs reading, "READ JANE ROMAN TO THE WAGES OF SLAVERY." They sell subscriptions to *Fusion* magazine, a glossy, full-page journal that touts the benefits of nuclear power and the Star Wars space weapons scheme. Its links to LaRouche become apparent only on careful reading. Another LaRouche publication is the \$300-a-year *Executive Intelligence Review*, whose reporters have frequently

misrepresented themselves as representatives of ABC News, the New York Times and other organizations.

The movement's founder was born to pacifist Quaker parents and raised in Massachusetts. LaRouche was a conscientious objector at the outbreak of the Second World War and he served in a medic role.

He joined the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party and soon claimed to be what he called the "Laman of America." But in the late 1940s LaRouche became involved in disputes with members of the left and began his shift to the right of the political spectrum. With friends, he formed the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), which, in 1973, launched what he called "Operation Mop Up." Armed with clubs, his followers trailed across the country and attacked about 40 members of the U.S. Communist party and other leftist groups.

Currently, some LaRouche groups claim a total U.S. membership of 20,000, although that appears to be an exaggeration. The Heritage Foundation's Caplan says that the group has



only about 1,500 to 2,000 full-time members. The group also has loose connections to others, including members of neo-Nazi groups and the Ku Klux Klan. In addition, the party has operations in Western Europe and Canada. The Party for the Consensus of Canada, led by LaRouche's Gilles Gervais, polled 90 per cent of the vote in the last federal election. Gervais, who ran for mayor of Montreal in 1982, appears to have since vanished from the political scene.

In their publications, LaRouche and his followers claim that the leaders of a conspiracy to rule the world are bankers (particularly Jewish ones), Henry Kissinger and Walter Mondale (both of whom LaRouche says are Soviet agents). These theories were, however, stated during last month's Illinois primary. Indeed, Justice Bialt, who became the Democratic nominee for secretary of state, and Mark Parnick, the candidate for lieutenant governor, criticized some more extreme LaRouche ideas. They called for extreme measures against the disease AIDS, including mandatory tests for all U.S. residents and quarantine for all victims and carriers of the virus. They also recommended that Washington sever all its ties with Europe.

The primary's result has created tension within the Democratic National Committee. Committee members had been holding high hopes that Alexander Stamenov II, who was the party's nomination for governor, would win. Instead, most of the state went to the Republican in November. He has declared the LaRouchians to be "adherents to an extremist philosophy steeped in violence and bigotry." As a result, he may run on a third-party ticket, rather than the ballot line with Hart and Palwicki. In an attempt to minimize the damage, the Democratic chairman, Paul Kirk Jr., has urged all state party leaders to make sure that a legitimate Democrat has for every election.

Few observers expect any LaRouche followers to win election to Congress this fall. But their success in Illinois was a major Democratic setback. Although the LaRouche candidates benefited from a low turnout—only 50 per cent of these eligible actually voted—they received strong support in areas with widespread crime, unemployment or high levels of farm foreclosures. Declared Caplan: "The fact that the LaRouche people successfully won the election is a harbinger of dissatisfaction against one of the Democratic's core constituencies: blue-collar workers. They've sent a message that the Democrats ought to listen to."

—IAN ADRIAN in Washington

Politics from the pulpit

The growing number of conservative Christians who are followers of Lyndon LaRouche provides only one indication of the rapidly spreading influence on U.S. politics of right-wing movements. As LaRouche's doctrines spread, the evangelical new right, for years a powerful fringe group, is also making its mark. Its influence within the Republican party. Its current fundamentalist figurehead, Marlon Gordon (Pat Robertson's close associate) to illustrate contemporary political problems. In fact, the available 55-year-old flagrant senator's son applies the teaching of the prophet Isaiah to foreign policy and says that the biblical injunction "Do not forsake wisdom" is an eloquent argument against deficit spending.

The evangelical movement has built a powerful and far-flung communications network—Robertson's alone reaches 16 million American homes every month. The evangelists use radio and TV to broadcast their concerns about the decline of the family, the collapse of traditional Christian values and the emergence of a New Age movement. And the television evangelists who are the movement's most visible spokesmen have increasingly focused their attention on partisan political goals.

In 1973 Virginia pastor Gary Falwell launched the Moral Majority, an influential and wealthy conservative lobby group. Since then the Moral Majority spent \$25 million to elect up four million members, including 75,000 ministers, throughout the United States. Falwell not only campaigned for Ronald Reagan, he crusaded for private religious schools and took on abortion, gay rights and homosexuality and abortion. But Falwell stopped short of running for political office himself, and many Republican candidates now consider his endorsement a liability, believing him to have become unacceptably radical.



Robertson influential

For his part, Robertson says that he is actually not run for President in 1988. As head of the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN), he appears on its popular daily show *The 700 Club* and says that he will run "if God tells me that I should." Last month he overhauled several other Republican presidential hopefuls. Two-Party President George Bush and New York Representative Jack Kemp, at a meeting at Nashville's Grand Ole Opry. Robertson also said the occasion is to attack Democratic chairman Paul D. Kirk Jr. for "virulent anti-Christian bigotry." Kirk had publicly questioned the propriety of religious leaders using their pulpits for political ends.

Robertson founded CBN three decades ago with the \$75 million he had in his own pocket and a \$37,000 loan. It is now the third-largest cable network in the United States, and Robertson estimates its yearly income at more than \$250 million. On air he often preaches that "evangelical people" will be political office. Robertson, who boasts a grassroots political organization with 90 full-time staff members, was named on NBC's *Meet The Press* in December. Hoping to persuade, he said: "They Truman said, 'If you can't win the head, get out of the kitchen.' I'm 'past in the kitchen' and I'm looking to order some suburban underwear."

If his Higher Power gives Robertson the go-ahead, his candidacy could create major problems for Republican party strategists. He might gain substantial support from the right wing and focus debate on social issues, such as abortion, that most candidates would prefer to downgrade. But Robertson says that he does not represent a political platform for Republicans. Said the Yale-educated lawyer-turned-faith healer: "I don't see that I personally would be much different than Ronald Reagan on these issues."

—ANN FILLASTON in Toronto

Closing down local governments

Political cartoonists on Fleet Street portrayed him as Red Ken, an eccentric, publicity-seeking socialist who enjoyed wasting taxpayers' money in that and many other games. Ken Livingstone has long been one of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's most implacable political opponents. As leader of the Greater London Council (GLC), the 68-member body that since 1963 has overseen the capital's affairs, Livingstone rarely missed a chance to attack the prime minister's Conservative government. But last week Thatcher claimed victory as the GLC and six other metropolitan councils were closed down, victims of her 1983 campaign pledge to streamline local government. Dejected Livingstone to a crowd of 50,000 supporters who gathered to mourn the GLC's abolition. "Over the past few years we've shown that there is an alternative to Thatcherism, and the alternative is you."

The political fight over the future of regional government was a classic confrontation between Thatcher and her critics. According to the prime minister, the seven metropolitan authorities were expensive, inefficient and unnecessary. As well, the Tories said that many of the councils' responsibilities—including fire-fighting services, garbage disposal and highway planning—overlapped with the functions of smaller local councils in such areas. But Thatcher's opponents accused her of abolishing the metropolitan councils in order to destroy one of Labour's traditional power bases. And they predicted that local government would be stopped in its tracks.

Both parties' claims appeared to be exaggerated. A year ago, when the legislation to abolish metropolitan government was introduced in Parliament, Environment Secretary Kenneth Baker said that abolition would remove some jobs from the public sector but would save £100 million a year. But of the 52,000 employees previously employed by the councils, all but about 3,000 have found jobs elsewhere in local government. Many of the remainder chose

voluntary redundancy, collecting an average of \$8,000 each in severance pay. And most of the powers of the GLC and the six other councils—in Greater Manchester, Merseyside, the West Midlands, Tyne and Wear, South Wales and West Yorkshire—have been smoothly transferred to local boroughs. Said David Cobbold, a Tory member of Westminster Council, one of 33 local authorities scattered across London: "A year from now people are saying, 'What was that all about?'"

Many Tories say that the 40-year-old Livingstone himself has to accept part of the blame for the GLC's abolition. His supporters praise him for transforming a weak and little-respected tier of local government into a major source of opposition to Thatcher's right-wing economic policies. Tories, on the other hand,

accuse him of overstepping the bounds of local government and for spending money on minority causes such as homosexual rights and black awareness programs. In all, GLC spending is thought to have risen from £100 million in 1984-85, said Alan Greenberg, who led the 41-member Conservative group on the GLC. "The conduct of Ken Livingstone made abolition inevitable."

He was virtually taunting the government by using County Hall to attack the status quo.

Still, the Tories have not likely neutralized Livingstone as a critic. He plans to run as the Labour candidate in Brent East, a working-class borough in northwest London, in the next general election in late 1987 or 1988. And he told a radio interviewer last week that he hopes one day to succeed Neil Kinnock as Labour leader. Added Livingstone to another who said:

"I want to change Britain and I'm not ashamed to say it." Meanwhile, Thatcher also faces a strong challenge in this week's by-election in the London borough of Fulham. Although voters in Fulham elected a Tory MP in the 1982 election, recent opinion polls in the borough have consistently shown Labour in the lead, with the Tories in second place.

As well, the Tories are expected to sustain heavy losses in local council elections across Britain as May 8. The party has been split by internal disputes over issues as varied as the future of the British automobile industry and Sunday shopping. There is already talk that the Tories will lose before the next general election, but for now, they straighten up and expect a bleak spring.

—ROSS LUTIN in London



Former offices of the Greater London Council, expensive, inefficient and unnecessary



Livingstone: replicable

Why the first name in outboards should be your first outboard.

If you're buying your family's first boat, you're wise to start here at the luxury end of the line.

The technology you buy here will have the most impact on your rig's performance. And isn't performance what family boating's all about?

Mercury's 50 and 60. 3-cylinder smooth.

The legendary Mercury® 60 and new 50 get the fan started fast. They're engineered to fire up quickly, run wide open all day, and further prove the theory that getting there is half the fun.

Both models feature a 3-cylinder design that runs smoother and accelerates better than two-cylinder engines. The three cylinders also get better performance out of pulse racing, a technique that works the racing exhaust system to boost power and fuel efficiency.

Constantly proved. And improved.

Each year, each Mercury gets better. They're evaluated in the laboratory in punishing tests in real world applications. And in customer satisfaction.

And in every possible way, a charge is made for the better. Because to us, the only kind of performance is consistent, reliable performance.



With the Mer 50 and 60, you'll enjoy more life and pleasure of this Mercury's electric system. And you'll see the difference in the oil and fuel mixture. The Mer 50 and 60, for a thorough check, have a fuel pump and a fuel filter. They're designed to handle the most demanding conditions. It also maintains competitive prices with a 3-quart fuel oil blend of 50 gallons of gas.

Standing behind the Mercury Legend.

Your Mercury comes with one of the industry's most comprehensive limited warranties. Backed by 6,000 dealers worldwide. So you can get accessories or service just about anywhere your Mercury takes you. Here, there are cheaper outboards.

But if you're serious, you'll make the investment that means years of fun for your family. After all, quality time deserves a quality outboard.

Put the legend behind you.

MERCURY OUTBOARDS





Political life in Khartoum. Swar al-Dahab (black) tensions, civil and civil war

SUDAN

A national test of will

There are few signs of life in Khartoum's Democratic-belt parliament. Pigeons roost in the rafters, and below—inside the National People's Assembly—the 264 parliamentary seats are vacant, the absence broken only by the click of a civil servant's heels in the marble-floor hall. The assembly has been empty after a military junta ended the one-party dictatorship of former president Gaafar Nimeiry one year ago. But last week the junta failed to pledge to hold open elections, the first in the impoverished North African country since Nimeiry assumed power 15 years ago.

Still, as the Sudanese begin showing between 27 political parties—in balloting expected to last for 12 days—many of them expressed doubt about a civilian government's ability to deal with the staggering social and economic problems in Africa's largest country. Said 15-year-old Amara Khafagi, a first-time voter: "I don't think that the political parties will do very much."

The new government that is expected to assume office on April 26—the day military leader Gen. Abdol Rahman

Swar al-Dahab has pledged to hand over power—will inherit a total international debt of almost \$15 billion, largely the result of Nimeiry's corrupt and inefficient rule. In fact, in February the International Monetary Fund declared the country ineligible for further loans after Sudan failed to pay off arrears of more than \$200 million from its \$1.1-billion debt to the fund. As well, famine threatens a fifth of the country's 20 million people, and refugees from neighboring Uganda and Ethiopia have put further pressure on the nation's strained resources.

The former dictator's imposition of the Shari'ah—the harsh Islamic code of law—by decree in September, 1983, also sharpened tensions between Muslims in the country's North and Christian and Animist, who he-

brew in traditional African religions, in the South. As a result, the military now spends an estimated \$1.4 million a day fighting the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), a black guerrilla movement led by American-educated Col. John Garang that has made remarkable advances and now controls much of the southern Sudan, which

contains about a quarter of the population.

The popularity of the SPLA also threatens the legitimacy of the elections themselves. For one thing, Garang, excluded from elections organizing, has said that his army will not allow balloting in the South. And the government itself positioned the elections in many southern constituencies because of what its spokesmen called security problems. In the end, out of more than five million Sudanese in the South, only 220,000 were registered to vote, and Garang said that the elections will be "fake and partial." He also vowed never to agree to power talks as long as Islamic law is maintained.

The Umma party, backed by the Muslim dance sect and led by former prime minister Sadiq al-Mahdi, and the Khartoum sect's Democratic Ummat party led by Hassan al-Murghas, were likely to obtain by far the most votes. The leaders of both movements have indicated their willingness to establish a coalition government, and they both advocate a revision of Nimeiry's harsh Islamic statutes. But how extensive the changes will be remains unclear. Umma general secretary Omay Nour-dayan told *Messenger*: "We belong to an Islamic civilization. It is our identity." In fact, some Sudanese say that the religious issue may well overshadow other, more important concerns. Said one political science professor at the University of Khartoum: "Not only will we have the question of whether to continue Shari'ah but, if so, in what form? And the \$15-billion debt—what will we have to live for that?"

Meanwhile, as part of an Arab counter-offensive against the South, the government has urged the Mursi, an Arab tribe that since late last year has conducted raids against non-Muslim southern tribes. As well, Sudanese authorities last week denied that they had defeated an attempt by Nimeiry's son-in-law in Egypt—to recruit members of the military to assassinate the current leaders. And as votes lined up to cast their ballots, the military prepared for a major assault on the rebel-held southern town of Kenja. Said Mohamed Omar Bakke of the African Studies Institute in Khartoum: "A democratic system needs peace and a climate of trust. But creating that climate in the Sudan will be, in the words of one Western diplomat, 'a long, uphill climb.'"

—PETER HOFFFELT with AMANDA DALL and CAROL KROGER in Khartoum

GREECE

A new outburst of death in the skies



Bomb-damaged TWA Boeing 727: a hole three metres wide and ripples of smoke around the world

The solitary Greek shepherd looked up to see the bodies falling out of a Trans World Airlines plane 100 km southwest of Athens. An explosion aboard the Boeing 727 flying from Rome to Athens alone had killed four American passengers—one of them a seven-month-old baby. It also sent wide ripples of anxiety through diplomatic, airline and tourism circles. The explosion, badly missed by a terrorist's bomb strapped aboard Flight 88, took place less than a week after a US confrontation with Libyan forces in the Mediterranean Gulf of Sidra which led to threats of reprisals from anti-US elements in the Arab world. In fact, soon after the aircraft landed safely in the Greek capital, news agencies in Beirut received a statement signed by a little-known group called the Arab Revolutionary Council-Khassan. The communiqué said that members of the group plotted the bomb as a "countermeasure to all attempts of American imperialism to subjugate the Arab masses—including its attack on Libya."

In addition to the four dead, nine other people were injured in the blast—among them a Windsor, Ont., farmer. They were treated in Athens

hospitals as police began searching for a woman who apparently hid the bomb near a 10th-row seat in the aircraft on an earlier Cairo-to-Athens leg of the flight. World leaders reacted swiftly. A spokesman for Libya's leader, Col.

Messenger, available in a Tripartite edition



behind the site of the blast. He recalled: "It was a big noise and everything was thrown apart. I knew there were people sitting in that area and then there were no people." He says that an Air Canada plane may have been left under stress 10%, also blown out in the blast, by a woman carrying a Lebanese passport in the name of Ned Mansour who apparently boarded the flight in Cairo and departed at an earlier stop in Athens. But at work in the Mansour, in hiding in Tripoli, Lebanon, issued a statement denying that she had been responsible for the explosion.

Meanwhile, security experts and travel industry officials began forecasting losses as potential travellers change their plans. Said New York travel agent Jane Martin: "Khafagi has sent the war against Americanism travelling abroad." Added Washington travel executive Bruce Cameron: "The facts are there—bombing, kidnappings, shipwrecks. People are not forgetting. Travel to Greece is about 50 per cent off, to Egypt the same." And in Canada, a spokesman for P. Leveson Travel in Calgary said that even last week's explosion, "travel request for Greece are down to a bare minimum."

Something To Talk About

the exciting new album from

Anne Murray



Columbia

featuring her NEW Hit Single
NOW AND FOREVER (Columbia)

on the air... everywhere!

compared to a peak demand last year. Many airline pilots called for a boycott of countries linked to terrorism. Capt. Thomas Ashwood, security expert of the U.S. Air Line Pilots Association, said: "We must isolate offending nations from profits or services. I know of no other approach." For its part, the Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association (CALPA) will join its international partners in addressing the issue at the next worldwide annual meeting in London, England, this week. But Capt. Donald Paxton, chairman of Vancouver's CALPA-affiliated Canadian Pacific Pilots' Association, told *Airline* that his organization has approved the U.S. pilots' position and will recommend that CALPA endorse it.

Meanwhile, police and security experts acknowledged that there is no complete protection from terrorist attacks. Spokesmen for Trans World Airlines said that rigorous security checks were carried out at all the aircraft stops that night. Richard Freeman said a bomb "could have been in the wall, inside a life vest, anything." Some experts say that terrorist groups may have developed suitcase bombs that can escape detection by X-ray machines and even hand searches. Security authorities said last week that the bomb aboard Flight 846 may have been a lightweight plastic explosive with few metal components. As a result, it could probably pass through even the most suspicious suitcase.

In fact, Richard Lally, a security expert for the Washington-based Air Transport Association, which represents U.S. carriers, said that the current brand of terrorism may be impossible to detect. Calling for more advanced security technology, Lally added, "We're using the best tools that are available, but they are not techniques that can or will detect explosives." The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration is spending \$12 million (U.S.) this year on explosive detection research—a 700-per-cent increase over last year. Still, it is unlikely that any new scanning methods will be perfected for another two or three years.

At week's end, nervous travelers returned further shelling news: two Arab groups also claimed responsibility for the Medford Airlines crash, that killed 166 passengers earlier in the week. And in Berlin, an American soldier and two others were killed in a bomb attack on a discotheque frequented by U.S. servicemen. Rudolfschke West Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen: "It is obvious that this is an act of international terrorism apparently aimed against the Americans."

—WILLIAM LINTNER in Washington

SOUTH AFRICA

Tutu's plea for help

It was the most defiant of all his attacks on the nation's leadership, one that threatened to bring charges of treason under South Africa's stringent criminal code. Defying all other subversive means of change exhausted, South African Bishop Desmond Tutu implored the world for help in the fight against apartheid during a news conference last week in his Johannesburg church. "Our land is burning and bleeding," said the 1984 Nobel laureate in his first direct appeal for economic sanctions against South Africa, where nearly 1,000 have died in two years of racial violence. "I call on the international community to apply positive sanctions against this government."

Pretoria's response was swift and unequivocal. Information Minister Louis Botha said that Pretoria would not succumb to foreign pressure. In Washington, Tutu's plea met with a similar rejection. State department spokesman Bernard Kello said sanctions "would hurt South Africa's economy, which is central to the region's stability and a major force for change domestically." And in Ottawa, a government spokesman said Canada would wait for the results of a Commonwealth report on apartheid before deciding on a new course of action.

Still, U.S. congressional aides said Tutu's call for sanctions could prompt new efforts to pass tough anti-apartheid legislation. Many congressmen are hoping that several pending bills—including legislation to bring about the withdrawal of 300 U.S. corporations from South Africa representing \$2 billion in direct investments—will persuade President Ronald Reagan to put together with Pretoria.

Meanwhile, in the sprawling black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg, jubilant neighbors and family members greeted black activist Winnie Mandela, who announced that she had come home legally for the first time in nine years. Advised by her lawyer that the government would not contest an appeal of a nearly 29-year banning order against her, Mandela celebrated her homecoming with a decked-out crowd. Defiantly in a Black Power salute, her joy proved premature. At week's end, the law and order ministry said the banning order will remain in effect pending a government review. □

NEW B&H KING SIZE 25's POCKETPACK



ONE STEP AHEAD
IN QUALITY AND TASTE

THE SHAPE OF KINGS TO COME

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—smoke inhaling. Av. per cigarette: B&H King Size: Tar 13 mg. Nicotine 1.2 mg. King Size Lights: Tar 10 mg. Nicotine 1.0 mg.

Former Torontoian Marilyn Hamel, 46, is enjoying brisk sales of her popular question-and-answer sex manual, *Sex Edgewise* (sample question: "What's a man's indication that I'm the cause of his impotence, how am I supposed to reply?" Answer: How about "Get lost!"") Hamel, who is the ex-wife of former talk-show host Alan Hamel, says she wrote the book because she felt that "the good old American mating dances could use a new choreography." But she added that she has met a few people who insisted that manners had no place in sexual behavior. "One person called me 'the devil's advocate,'" said Hamel. "And somebody asked if I was supposed to be 'the Emily Post of promiscuity.'"

I was a shock to Robert Ulrich, 36, star of ABC TV's *Spanner*. For *Spanner*, which debuted last season, when he learned that the Boston-based detective series was scheduled opposite NBC's superb *Miami Vice*. Said Ulrich: "I didn't know whether to cry, laugh hysterically or just drop back 12 yards and punt." *Spanner's* subsequent slide to the bottom of the ratings so alarmed him that the network moved the show's time slot from Friday to Tuesday evenings two months later—and the first time it aired it drew the best rating for any new ABC show. Ulrich says he was so relieved he sent *Vice's* star, Don Johnson, a telegram that said, "If he [you] were exhibiting manner now that you've dedged the Boston killer." Ulrich added that he and his wife, Toronto-born actress Heather MacLennan, the Boston and intend to make it their permanent home. They also have a retreat in Ontario's Prince Edward County. Declared Ulrich: "Canada is where we go to recharge the batteries."

Haggs (left) unicorn

Veteran actress Susan Sagon, 38, says that she has a challenging dual role in the play *Jessica*, which recently opened at Toronto's Theatre Passe Muraille. Haggs plays a prostitute and—till the first time and probably the last—a unicorn. But Haggs adds that she is confident. "I have been in the theatre for 30 years and played a wide range of characters. This role, which incorporates animal movements and sounds, seemed not to be a lot of fun." Haggs added that although *Jessica* writer/director Linda Griffiths insisted that the actress audition, she did not meet it. "Linda kept postponing, but I knew she needed me to read. Directors have to see what chemistry



Witch: 'good-looking' but so 14-year-old's 'wet dream'

works. You can't get all uppity about it."

University of Toronto student Jonathan Crombie, 19, who starred as Gilbert in the TV's highly acclaimed miniseries *Anne of Green Gables*, says that he received some valuable advice during the filming from more experienced costars. Megan Follows (Anne) and Colleen Dewhurst (Marilla) said Crombie: "Colleen told me that as an actor, but I know about all the social issues in any kind of time." Crombie, the son of David Crombie, federal minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, says that he has a lot to learn. "I can't believe how dumb I am about politics. We need to have the best debates at home, but I have gotten away from it." He added that Follows's advice was new down-to-earth. "She told me not to talk so fast."

A 45, movie star Rachel Welch says that she sometimes panics about growing older. "The perception that a woman loses her looks as she ages, she says, is "right-on." Declared Welch, whom *Edgewise* magazine described as "the definitive chickie" in the mid-1960s: "At times I wonder what she hell I'll do when I'm 60. But there's

another part of me that says 'You are a good-looking woman. If you take care of yourself you will be a good-looking woman until the day you die.' However, she adds, "that doesn't mean I'm going to be the wet dream of every 14-year-old."

Winning-born artist and illustrator Blair Crocker, 41, whose erotic illustrations have been published in magazines from *Esquire* to *Saturday Night*, says that he likes to draw women in provocative poses. But he adds that he realizes some of his past drawings were "quite crude." He says that in his current work, a collection of watercolor sketches, gouaches and stone lithographs, which will be shown at Toronto's Del Bella Gallery next month, he is "trying to show women who are more fulfilled." Added Crocker: "I like the idea of women being sexual objects. But I have told people that I respect women. Now it's time I tried to show it."

—Edited by MARY MORRIS

Welch: recharging the batteries



Music to your taste buds. New Post® Fruit & Fibre® Harvest Medley

Harvest Medley is the newest Post Fruit & Fibre Cereal. It is a delicious, wholesome blend of apples, raisins and almonds combined with crisp flakes of whole wheat and bran.

So start your day on an up-note with new Harvest Medley. It tastes so good, you forget the fibre.



*Registered Trademarks of General Foods Inc.

The commodity crisis



Rising conflicts: dramatically low prices for raw materials and the declining power of commodity cartels

It was clearly a sign of the times. Last week, as oil prices hovered around \$20 (U.S.) a barrel, analysts predicted that prices could fall as low as \$5 a barrel by this summer. But the collapse in oil prices was only the most visible indication of another new and far-reaching trend. Since 1980 most of the world's basic raw materials producers, from wheat and lumber to steel and tin, have been experiencing low prices caused by a huge oversupply of goods. And the low commodity prices affect not only primary producers—grain farmers and coal miners—but those who turn raw materials into manufactured and processed goods—aluminum cans, steel pipes, newspaper or two-by-fours. Stud Wilman MacKenzie, chief economist and senior vice-president at the Bank of Nova Scotia. "The commodity price collapse is one of the biggest changes in the postwar period in Canada's economy. It is a watershed event."

Of all the industrialized countries, Canada may suffer most from the

commodity price decline. The country's primary sector is proportionally about twice as large as in the other major industrialized nations. And tough global competition has forced Canadian companies to become far more technologically innovative and efficient merely to survive. But the equipment needed to increase productivity is permanently eliminating jobs in dozens of industries. That is damaging the economic health of towns, cities and regions where these companies are concentrated—largely outside of central Canada. And the current oil price decline, coupled with falling grain prices, is expected to increase unemployment and slow growth, especially as the prices Stud Alex Kelly, an economist professor at the University of Regina. "We are in for a long-term decline in our standard of living."

Across Canada, prices for many commodities, usually traded in U.S. dollars, have dropped spectacularly in the past five years. In Saskatchewan, world uranium prices peaked at \$43.25

a pound in 1978, then began a steady decline to a low of \$15.35 a pound in 1984. The price is now up marginally at \$17.4 a pound. In Montreal, executives at Alcan Aluminum Ltd. say that they are encouraged because prices have rebounded this year to about 53 cents a pound from last year's average of 47 cents—still far from their historic high of 97 cents in 1980. But Alcan chief economist Glenn Preville says, "Good prices could prompt the same firms to start up again, creating a glut that will knock prices back down."

Many other experts also say that while many commodities—including oil—likely hit their lowest levels in 1985, price increases for the remainder of the decade will be extremely gradual because of chronic oversupply. Lumber, for one, recently edged past a healthy \$290 per 1,000-board-foot, up from a recession low of \$141 in 1982. But overcapacity at forestry giant MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. in Vancouver says that the price will fall later this year.

Steel producers, too, face excess worldwide capacity of 100 million tons annually. Because of that, the price of steel plate—at \$385 per ton—sold by Hamilton, Ont.-based Stelen Inc., has also increased in three years, said Kurt Newenrich, manager of economics, and it is still below the 1982 price of \$400 a ton.

Farmers on the Canadian prairies will also experience another drop in income this year as wheat prices fall because of the impact of the U.S. Farm Bill, which takes effect for the 1986 crop year. The legislation reduces the price that Washington encourages farmers to pay for their wheat—support that has effectively created an artificially high floor price. And because wheat—like other commodities—is in huge oversupply, prices in the United States have already declined to about \$9.9 a bushel from last year's average of \$9.59. Predicted University of Regina's Kelly. "We are going to see a migration out of agriculture."

Commodities have traditionally gone through boom and bust cycles. As demand grows and supplies tighten, prices and profits shoot up, enticing companies to expand their production capacity. When supply begins to outstrip demand, prices start to fall. During the 1960s, commodity-producing nations, particularly in the Third World, forced cartels in an attempt to protect themselves from price fluctuations. They also wanted to force prices up because, in the postwar period, the rise in the cost of manufactured goods generally outstripped any increase in commodity prices. Fairly because of that, cartels for tin, uranium and all—such as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)—were formed.

But in the early 1970s the postwar price war was abruptly shattered when commodity prices soared to record heights. Led by huge OPEC-engineered, oil-price increases, and fuelled by strong demand (initially caused by the Vietnam War, commodity prices exploded. Prices for oil, for example, rose from \$3.40 a barrel in 1970 to \$19.50 in 1973, and \$36 in 1980.

Good prices and large profits led to an almost unparalleled increase in supply as producing nations rushed to plant more crops and open new mines and mills. "It was the largest increase in world supply in 100 years," MacKenzie said. Another reason the supply was so extreme was that throughout the

1970s, price inflation consistently outpaced the cost of loans, prompting companies to borrow for expansion. As well, many for expansion started flooding into the developing nations. Partly because oil profits had to be reinvested and partly because of the growing expansion of the world's banking system, the Third World found it relatively easy to borrow. The result: new sources of competition from low-wage nations not only in commodities but in processed goods. Because it takes so long to open

national trade councils, which was the world's oldest cartel, stopped trading on the London Metal Exchange when it could not resolve a financial crisis caused by oversupply problems. Tin is now trading at \$5,040 a ton, down from \$11,370 before that cartel collapsed.

Many economists and executives say that because the oversupply problem is so severe, the current price collapse will not be followed, as it has been traditionally, by a new boom—at least not for the rest of the 1980s. Declared MacKenzie: "The excess supply is international—and it is chronic." Added John Dickinson, vice-president of planning for MacMillan Bloedel: "Our new motto is that 'the market will no longer bull us out.'"

Indeed, major Canadian companies are investing millions to make more specialized, profitable products. MacMillan Bloedel, for one, is now making higher grades of sawnlogs for adventurous developers, as well as cutting lumber to unusual specifications to satisfy Japanese builders.

For its part, Alcan—after losing \$300 million last year—has embarked on a major campaign to return to profitability. The company has reduced its workforce to 67,000 from 78,000 in 1984. And, in order to concentrate on its core aluminum business, it is in the midst of selling off much of its foreign holdings. Said Preville: "We need more emphasis on adding value to our products." To that end, Alcan has increased its spending on research and development to \$77 million last year from \$66 million in 1983. And the company has a set of plans of having 25 per cent of its sales in the 1990s coming from aluminum-based products that it is not yet making.

This year's shattering drop in the price of oil may help the recovery of other commodity prices. Because lower oil prices put many money into the hands of consumers, countries and industries that use the fuel heavily, demand for some other goods and commodities should rise—within a year or two, said Edward Durnithall, senior policy analyst at the D. B. Hoyle Institute of Toronto. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians employed in the commodity sector are counting on it.

—MICHAEL RAEZER with MARK BLOOM in Vancouver, DALE KESLER in Regina, SCOTT SMITH in Winnipeg and SUSIE WILLIAMS in Montreal

Preville: cycles of oversupply
MacKenzie: moderate, steady growth



mines and factories, many of them did not start producing until the late 1970s. But by 1980 there was a massive oversupply of many commodities—from wheat and tin to aluminum and steel. Prices began to slide and commodity cartels lost their power. Alcan's loss of influence is only the most glaring case of failure.

Last October, the 39-year-old Inter-

A radical approach to the deficit

For many business leaders, economists and politicians in North America, the single most important economic issue of the 1980s has been what to do about increasing public debt. The solution proposed most frequently has been to reduce government spending and borrowing, raise taxes and—eventually—eliminate deficits. To that end, in the past year both the United States and Canadian governments have introduced dramatic deficit-cutting measures. But recently some economists in the United States—and to a lesser degree in Canada—have again begun to promote what was once considered economic heresy. Many economists in private think tanks and universities now say that the national debts may be statistically exaggerated. If governments modernized their accounting systems, they say, some deficits would almost disappear overnight. Other economists claim that the time for a single-minded attack on government debt has passed. Said Carl Sonnen, an economic forecasting and consulting firm in Ottawa: "The deficit is an overplayed card."

Last February President Ronald Reagan himself reopened the controversial debate over the way that the U.S. federal deficit is calculated. In a message to Congress, Reagan said that congressional standards for calculating the deficit should be given the creative of a capital budget—on an accounting method widely used by corporations and other supporters of a capital budget—including White House chief of staff Donald Regan—say that if War on the deficit is to be successful, annual operating expenses, such as wages, and capital spending, on such long-term investments as roads and airports, the U.S. deficit would be diminished on paper overnight. And two weeks later in Ottawa, Auditor General Kenneth Dyer released a joint Canadian-American study on the reporting of federal financial information that, along with other findings, supported the capital budget approach.

As well, economists who disparage the current emphasis on deficit-reduction say that further harsh measures are not needed. They point to forecasts produced by Washington and Ottawa showing that the current record of budget cutbacks are already substantially easing the debt burdens. In Canada the measure was outlined in the Conservative November 1984 economic statement and in the May, 1985, budget alone "started the deficit on a downward path," said Sonnen. The outlook



Sonnen: no time for single-minded attack

and tax increases in last February's budget will reduce the annual deficit still further, to \$22 billion in 1991 from \$34.8 billion last year, he said.

But critics of the new movement say that those economists who de-emphasize the importance of deficits still

Dyer: harsh measures



have not resolved a fundamental problem—that governments continue to spend much more than they take in through revenues. Said Cynthia Latta, an economist with Data Resources Inc., an influential Washington research group: "The public seems to think that the deficit is more important than ever. We think Congress will stay committed to making substantial cuts."

The resolve of Congress will soon be tested. Last December the House and Senate passed the Gramm-Rudman Act, which provides for mandatory budget cuts that will eliminate

the deficit by 1991. But last January the Federal Appeals Court in Washington struck down a key provision of the act that would have automatically forced Congress to pass the present budget cuts. Now, the act is facing court challenges that may result in it being declared unconstitutional.

Still, the act has already had an impact. Anticipating its passage, last year Congress made some reductions in domestic programs—and it has reduced military spending in 1986 to below last year's level. As well, the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) have both produced studies showing that those cuts—when coupled with assumptions of falling interest rates and steady economic expansion—should reduce the deficit to \$394 billion (U.S.) by 1991 from \$500 billion this year.

At the same time, under Regan's plan, a capital budget would include spending on such wealth-creating items as roads, buildings or highways. Because capital goods are used for many years, their cost would be financed through long-term borrowing and spread out over their expected lifetimes. A \$30-million airplane expected to last for 25 years would be paid for at the rate of \$6 million a year, in addition to interest costs. The OMB estimates that spending on what its studies refer to as "investment-type outlays" in fiscal 1987 will be \$107 billion. Deferring full payment on most of those projects under a capital budget would offset the entire projected deficit of \$181 billion.

But Regan's proposal has aroused strong criticism from experts who claim that it is nothing more than a way of obscuring the government's real level of expenditures. Declared Edward Faldut, an economist with the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization in Washington: "It's a way of hiding what they are spending." During New York City's near-bankruptcy in the late 1970s, the

Gabriel's

YOU JUST CAN'T LOSE CONTEST

GET YOUR SHOCKS CHECKED AND YOU MAY BE AN INSTANT WINNER!



3 PONTIAC FIEROS

350 PPS FREE GAS SHOCKS AND STRUTS

700 PPS 50% OFF GAS SHOCKS AND STRUTS

See participating dealer for full contest rules and restrictions. Contest closes on October 31, 1986. Void where prohibited. Some restrictions may apply. See dealer for details.



Everyone who scratches with Gabriel! Between March 17 and June 15, 1986, just visit any participating Gabriel dealer, and ask to have your car's shocks or struts checked.

You'll get a Scratch 'N' Win card just for asking—and you might win one of over 1,000 prizes!

And everyone who scratches a card saves at least 25% on the regular price of Gabriel gas shocks or struts. See your dealer today and see how you may be a winner with Gabriel®

Gabriel

3600 Lakeshore Blvd. West
Toronto, Ontario M8N 1N8

Would you feel better if we had marble floors, Roman columns and line-ups?



People take comfort in size and numbers, so here are some comfortable facts about Investors.

Established in 1940. Now serving more than 445,000 clients from coast to coast.

Backed by over \$100 billion in assets under management or administration.

If investors were a bank, these assets would make us the seventh largest in Canada.

Yet most people are still taken aback when they learn about the sheer dimension and strength of our financial resources.

Which sums us fine, because we're not big on size.

We specialize in personal financial planning.

And we succeed because we work on a one-to-one basis, often in the comfort of home. We analyze individual needs, set individual goals, then custom-tailor strategies to fit those goals.

Which means that no matter how big we get, the most impressive number at Investors will always be the number...one.

IG Investors Group

PROFIT FROM OUR EXPERIENCE

A DIVISION OF THE POWER FINANCIAL GROUP OF COMPANIES

city was imperiously adding many items—such as salaries—to the capital budget in order to raise its bankers. Haig's said, adding, "The country would end up like New York City."

Even some experts who support a capital budget, because it distinguishes between spending for consumer needs and spending to create wealth, say that it has little chance of ever being implemented. A major reason: many experts suspect that it is a method of keeping defence spending high by playing some military tricks on a capital budget and deferring full payment to later years, the full cost of a military buildup would not be readily apparent, said Data Resources' Latta.

In Canada, accountants in the auditor general's office and in the private and public sectors in both British Columbia and Ontario are again studying the feasibility of a capital budget, according to Prof. Douglas Auld, an expert on the subject and chairman of the economics department at Ontario's University of Guelph. A capital budget would show exactly how much government is spending to maintain and add to the basic economic infrastructure of the country—everything from hospitals and schools to ports and railways. Declared Auld, "That is a key role of government, and right now we are operating in an information vacuum." At the very least, he said, a "detailed statement on capital expenditures should be tabled with the budget."

As the deficit gradually declines, the Conservatives may find it more difficult to pursue some of the more controversial aspects of their political agenda, Seenen said. The Tories have clear political goals, he added, such as reducing government spending, but they also plan to cut back some social programs. But that agenda "is being carried out under the convenient umbrella of deficit reduction," Seenen added. "The deficit has been used—and abused—as a rationalization for nearly everything the Tories are doing."

If the deficit becomes a less controversial issue, Ottawa may also begin to increase spending on job creation programs, funding which it has cut back in an effort to reduce the deficit and Robert Bellan, an economics professor at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. "They should reduce taxes and increase spending in order to create jobs," But, he added, "Wilson has done the opposite." The Tories may yet be called to account for the pressing problem of unemployment.

—MICHAEL SAEGER AND WILLIAM LOWMYER
in Washington and GARY LINDGREN in New York

The targets fire back

As North America's highest-takesover frenzy gains momentum, Canadian corporations have been employing an ever-expanding arsenal of protective weapons. But they have never resorted to the ultimate sacrifice of dismantling themselves to prevent an unwelcome bid. Then, last week two major Canadian companies decided to do just that. Facing a takeover attempt by Montreal's Inco Ltd., the San Francisco-based real estate and

on Minister of State for Finance Barbara McDougall to block Inco's takeover of Canada Trust. Their main concern is the potential for non-arm's-length deals between companies and a financial institution all owned by the same shareholder. At the same time, the struggle over Hiram Walker was taken up in the Ontario Supreme Court. Olympia & York Developments Ltd. (OYD), owned by the Hochmann family of Toronto, who also control Gulf, asked the



Allyson (far left), Wilson and Seenen/Robinson, profits from an aborted take-over

construction giant Genstar Corp. decided to let the complementary buy its most prized holding, Canada's largest bank, the company.

The competition for Hiram Walker, which owns Consumers' Gas Co. Ltd., a major distributor of natural gas, and Calgary's Home Oil Co. Ltd., is particularly strong. The Seenen family of Montreal, also offered to buy Hiram Walker for \$2.1 billion. "Part of it is corporate ego," said James Cook, an oil-and-gas analyst for Scotia's First Maritimes Securities. Hiram Walker's management, added Cook, "did not want to be taken over by the Hochmanns because they knew the Hochmanns would dominate them." He added, "It is a macho business." Executives at Hiram Walker also said that Gulf's offer was too low. They said

to prevent Hiram Walker from selling its liquor interests to British Allied-Lyons PLC.

The competition for Hiram Walker, which owns Consumers' Gas Co. Ltd., a major distributor of natural gas, and Calgary's Home Oil Co. Ltd., is particularly strong. The Seenen family of Montreal, also offered to buy Hiram Walker for \$2.1 billion. "Part of it is corporate ego," said James Cook, an oil-and-gas analyst for Scotia's First Maritimes Securities. Hiram Walker's management, added Cook, "did not want to be taken over by the Hochmanns because they knew the Hochmanns would dominate them." He added, "It is a macho business." Executives at Hiram Walker also said that Gulf's offer was too low. They said

The death of the trading floor

By Peter C. Newman

Next month six Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) listings will be interconnected with the Midwest Stock Exchange in Chicago, which just passed in house the world's third most active trading floor—ranking just below New York and Tokyo. The move—being gradually extended to a broad range of Canadian equities—will eventually allow buyers and sellers to get the best price, not just in Canada but in North America, as the inter-exchange connections automatically take in whatever quota provides the fastest margins. It's all part of two pulsing trends—computerisation and globalisation—that will first revolutionise the world's stock exchanges and then eliminate them.

Stock trading of the future is most clearly at work at the tiny Cincinnati Stock Exchange in Ohio, which is in the process of changing its name to The Virtual Status Stock Exchange, even though it has only 86 members and often deals in less than a quarter of a million shares a day. There is no trading floor. The Cincinnati exchange members, who can be located anywhere in the United States, buy and sell entirely through computers, with a written confirmation of each transaction delivered by a printer within three seconds of an order being placed. This elimination of a trading floor, with its resultant savings in real estate and administrative costs, means that seats on the Ohio-based exchange cost only \$4,000, compared to \$465,000 on the New York Stock Exchange and \$20,000 on the TSE. The innovative little exchange in Cincinnati is expanding its membership by 30 per cent a year, and its remarkable computer system is being marketed as a \$3-million software package that could revolutionise all stock exchanges by doing away with the physical need for a trading floor.

Much less revolutionary but good enough to be making an international impact is the computer-assisted trading system (CATS) developed by the TSE under the guidance of Robert Winters and Pierre Bunting, who has headed the TSE since 1977. The rights to this system have been sold to the Paris Bourse for \$1.1 million, and the French exchange will begin using it to trade in June. The TSE is also trying to sell the system to exchanges in Amsterdam, Stockholm, Singapore, Tokyo and Syd-

ney, Australia. The Japanese came over with groups of technicians half a dozen times and then proceeded to build their own version of the Canadian system using their unique alphabet.

The TSE also maintains an inter-market electronic link with the American Stock Exchange in New York, soon to be expanded to include 30 stock listings (Montreal has a con-



Bunting: galloping trends and upheavals

nection to Boston and plans to provide a permanent market for international stocks from other time zones.)

These and other innovations are being forced on Canadian exchanges because the overwhelming trend is toward the concentration of share deals at one predominant market per time zone—namely London, New York and Tokyo. Canada is gradually being left out of this process of rationalisation. An increasing number of orders, even for Canadian equities, are now being bought and sold outside the country. (One problem is that the TSE hasn't

really been very busy. During the record-shattering first quarter of this year, for example, its composite index posted an average rise of only five per cent over last year—the smallest increase of any major stock market.)

But Bunting remains optimistic about the institution's future. "The real point about an exchange," he told me recently, "is that it acts as a central order book which establishes a clear priority of orders. No matter how electronic that process may become, it will still require some way of registering people who can trade and a way of checking their credit ratings. I don't expect in my lifetime to see trading floors disappear, because they're so effective."

One of the parties of the TSE is why discount brokerages have not caught on the way they were supposed to, after three years their volume accounts for less than two percent of the TSE's annual turnover. First Monarch Inc., the Gardiner Group, Stockbrokers Inc. and the Toronto-Dominion Bank's Green Line Investor Service and others are still in the discount business (and The Royal Bank of Canada is planning to join), but the big regular dealers have made so many special arrangements with their favored customers that they are still handling most of the trade.

The other revolution leading the securities business is the exponential growth in its customer base. Corporations that once found their financing by borrowing from banks are increasingly going into securities. Often, this means entering the Eurodollar market or searching the world for some financial way to float a new issue. In other words, the banks as a source of expensive funds are dramatically declining while stock markets are on a long-term roll.

About the only certainty at the moment is that stock exchanges the world over have been thrown into a period of unprecedented technological upheaval. No one knows how long it will take, but the ultimate stock exchange will almost certainly be one huge integrated trading system that will look suspiciously like a network computer. "We're working very hard to understand what's happening," says Bunting, "but it's a little like setting your compass and heading out through a swamp—then gradually realising as you begin to understand where you are and what's ahead."

EARN HIGHER DAILY INTEREST ON ALL YOUR MONEY. NOT JUST SOME OF IT.



Check all the advantages of this daily interest account.

There's never been a better reason to consolidate your chequing and your savings into one account.

With Royal Bank Signature Daily Interest, the higher your balance, the higher your interest on every dollar in your account. You can choose a monthly statement with your cancelled cheques returned at no cost, or the convenience of a bankbook with cheques retained by the bank.

You get two free cheques, withdrawals, or transfers a month, and optional overdraft protection is available.

Come in today and see what Signature can do for you.

Withdrawal of the Royal Bank of Canada. © The Royal Bank of Canada 1992. All Rights Reserved.



ROYAL BANK



IBCO Bank of Canada

An inquiry into tainted Ontario wine

One by one the executives representing the country's four major wine companies took an oath on the 30th last week swearing to reveal their knowledge of their industry's very own scandal. But as the managers meticulously recalled telephone conversations, confidential memoranda and secret meetings in evidence before the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Testing and Marketing of Liquor in Ontario, it became clear that the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) had not only purposely silenced its own employees after the discovery of ethyl carbamate in Ontario wines in 1980 but also kept the information from most wine makers. But health officials are split over the hazards posed by the possible cancer-causing substance. Said Eric Selin, a quality control supervisor for Jovine & Son-Michelle Cellars in St. Catharines, Ont., who said he learned of the ethyl carbamate in December, 1983: "I was definitely concerned when I heard the word carcinogen. But we were told it would only harm the wine industry if it was made public."

For Canadian wine drinkers, 1985 was not a vintage year. Last July a scandal erupted in Australia where producers were discovering an unknown quantity of the country's cheap dry white wines with unaccounted amounts of deathless ghost, a potentially poisonous

Commercial Relations Minister Monte Kwinter ordered a federal inquiry into why the information had been kept from the public for five years. He also demanded the testing of all 2,800 brands of alcoholic beverages sold in provincially run liquor stores.

In the first four months of Ontario hearings before inquiry commissioner Mr. Justice John B. Oakes, more than 100 revealing LCBO documents have

emerged. Alexander Karmanchuk, a member of the Toronto-based laboratory that tested the samples, had reported the presence of ethyl carbamate in wines to his LCBO superiors in 1980. Brights was the main target of the investigation but others were later implicated. Brights executives told the commission they were not informed until May 12, 1984. The report cited 56 of the 60 tested Brights wines as containing high levels of ethyl carbamate. After consulting a 1930 chemical dictionary the next day, David Stiel, quality control manager at Brights, discovered that high levels of ethyl carbamate were produced in wine making by heating ethyl alcohol and some esters, a yeast which speeds up fermentation. But officials from other wineries told the inquiry they did not learn about the source of the contamination problems until 1983—two-and-a-half years before Ackroyd alerted the public.

Still, there is debate among toxicologists about the potential dangers of the chemical. Although ethyl carbamate has caused cancer in laboratory test animals, there is no proof that it has the same effect on humans. In fact, the food by-product occurs naturally in safe amounts in table grapes and other fruits. Last December, when the Ontario hearings opened, there were no even any official guidelines on appropriate levels of ethyl carbamate in food. But after the report was made public, the federal department of health and welfare set 100 parts per billion (ppb) for such fortified wines as sherry and vermouth and 30 ppb for wine as safe levels of ethyl carbamate. Some of the Ontario wines that Ottawa tested had levels of up to 12,000 ppb.

On his part, Karmanchuk based his conclusions on a World Health Organisation paper which set 10 ppb as an acceptable amount in soft drinks. Now, wine producers are questioning the federal government's levels. Some toxicologists say that a person would have to drink a bottle of wine every day for the contamination to pose a health threat. But Dr. Beverly Huxton, a chemist at Ottawa's Health Protection Branch who is involved about long-term effects, told *Maclean's*: "If it is accurate to animals, one must assume there is a risk to humans and we want to reduce the exposure of any risk of cancer to as close to zero as possible."

To that end, the federal branch has tested more than 500 samples of liquor

shortly will confirm liquor board tests of products believed to contain harmful substances. Said Huxton: "We can safely say the market is finally cleaned up and in pretty good shape, but we'll keep a watchful eye."

Health and Welfare Canada says that none of the wine on sale in Canada is tainted. But Canadian producers, facing an already plummeting market, are still struggling to convince the consumer it is safe to buy their products. More than 80 wineries in Canada, located mostly in Ontario's rich Niagara region and in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, produce wines with sales of \$300 million annually. But Canadian wineries report staggering sales—

its current seasonal peak week in the wake of 11 deaths caused by contaminated wine in Italy, authorities introduced new rules requiring exported wine to carry a government certificate of purity. Officials attributed the deaths and about 50 illnesses to the drinking of Colture Barbera, a northern Italian red wine contaminated with more than the 3 per cent methyl alcohol allowed. (Unlike the Italian tragedy, the addition of diethylene glycol to Australian wines last summer did not kill lives.) According to Health and Welfare Canada, the Italian wine in question is not sold in Canada.

Testimony last month before the Ontario royal commission, David Wilson,



Ackroyd, Gouillard's 5-year delay in exposing carcinogen chemicals



Analyzing wine: a search for ethyl carbamate and doubts about danger

been entered, some of which raise questions about whether the LCBO tried to protect the province's \$300-million-a-year wine industry. Other evidence and witnesses have focused on two secret files known as "the beta project file" and "code 90"—secret analyses of samples containing ethyl carbamate. According to testimony, LCBO lab tech-

nicians had levels of ethyl carbamate in food. But after the report was made public, the federal department of health and welfare set 100 parts per billion (ppb) for such fortified wines as sherry and vermouth and 30 ppb for wine as safe levels of ethyl carbamate. Some of the Ontario wines that Ottawa tested had levels of up to 12,000 ppb.



Royal commission hearings: examining the wine producers, implicating a board and the industry's worst period

on the market in all provinces. After narrowing the susceptible liquors down to three groups, provincial liquor control boards across the country had to remove all stock of two American beverages—Jim Beam and Lonehorse International—24 parts and sherrys and 14 varieties of fortified wines. But when the ethyl carbamate problem in Ontario became public, only two producers—Ontario and Quebec—had laboratory facilities to test for the chemical.

Since then, according to John Rios, director of field operations for Ontario's Health Protection Branch, the federal health department has twice met with provincial liquor boards to help them set up laboratories for the sophisticated testing. Now the Alberta Liquor Control Board is using a private laboratory in Edmonton. As well, under a new plan devised by the protection branch, federal au-

thorities will confirm liquor board tests of products believed to contain harmful substances. Said Huxton: "We can safely say the market is finally cleaned up and in pretty good shape, but we'll keep a watchful eye."

Health and Welfare Canada says that none of the wine on sale in Canada is tainted. But Canadian producers, facing an already plummeting market, are still struggling to convince the consumer it is safe to buy their products. More than 80 wineries in Canada, located mostly in Ontario's rich Niagara region and in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, produce wines with sales of \$300 million annually. But Canadian wineries report staggering sales—

the LCBO's product and distribution vice-president, said the discovery of dangerous substances in liquor board products will not be kept secret in the future. But Jack Gouillard, 65, assistant general manager of the LCBO at the time of the discovery—it reported to Conservative Consumer and Commercial Relations Minister Frank Bruce—testified that he does not regret the way in which he handled the discovery of ethyl carbamate. Said Gouillard: "I didn't see that it was something to be terribly concerned about... anything to panic over, you might say."

While inquiry commissioner Oakes is not expected to report to the Liberal government of Premier David Peterson for several months after the hearings end May 30, it will take years for the industry to recover from—and forget—see of its worst periods.

—SHERI ARKINHEAD in Toronto

Cutbacks and questions at the CBC

When CBC president Pierre Jussau appeared before his staff over closed-circuit TV from Ottawa 35 months ago, he announced that the CBC would suffer an \$85-million budget cut. But last week his broadcast status descended to secondarily as he outlined the latest round of cuts. Jussau declared that the network's 1986-1987 budget had fallen \$68 million short of its spending requirements. To compensate for that shortfall, Jussau eliminated 390 positions—up to 150 through layoffs, the rest through attrition and early retirement. He also cut 77 hours from original English-language network TV programming and 45 hours from original French-language network TV programming. More U.S. and other foreign programs and additional Canadian movies will take their place. Said Jussau: "To reduce expenditures is a rough operation. It tends to be done rapidly, and there are victims."

But at week's end, Maclean's learned of serious discrepancies between the figures that Jussau cited and those in the hands of senior federal bureaucrats. Rather than a \$46-million shortfall, officials at both the Treasury Board and the department of communications have calculated that in fact the CBC will have a deficit of less than \$10 million in 1986-1987. They have also established that the CBC earned more than \$35 million in unexpected advertising revenue in 1985-1986, funds which Ottawa permitted it to keep. Both calculations have led some senior bureaucrats to ask why last week's cuts were necessary.

Even without the CBC's advertising windfall, its financial prospects appear relatively sound. Ottawa is giving the corporation an increase of only \$22 million—or 2.1 per cent—for 1986-1987 operations and capital expenditures. But CBC senior director of corporate communications, Richard Chagnon, told Maclean's that the main federal estimates predict a \$50-million increase in CBC advertising revenue. That will increase total income to an estimated \$2.113 billion in 1986-1987 from an estimated \$1.959 billion in 1985-1986—a rise of 7.1 per cent. Had the corporation obtained the extra \$40 million that constitutes the \$148 million the CBC total income would have risen to \$222 million—or 11.7 per cent. That means that the CBC needs an increase that is nearly three times the current

rate of inflation to maintain the same level of service.

Some analysts say that the CBC may have used the extra 1986-1987 advertising revenues to cushion the impact of last year's \$65-million spending cuts. Said one Ottawa communications insider: "I believe they made some major

cautiously lagged behind inflation, a one-per-cent cut in salary allocations for 1986-1987 and the devalued Canadian dollar—which increases the cost of foreign equipment and programming. Jussau was not available for comment on the weekend but Chagnon declared: "It is so easy to say



Ways, Skuter (above); Jussau (below): 'a rough operation—there are victims'

reorganization and overcut beyond their budget. Then they turned around and gave the government for something that is not in fact."

On English-language TV, the cuts range from *CBC Morning* on weekdays in Toronto to fewer specials at night across the country. Among other effects, variety and arts programs were reduced. The number of *Ways and Skuter* specials will drop to two from three, the 15 scheduled variety specials will be cut to 14 and the Friday late-night show *Good Rockin' in Space* will shrink to 60 minutes from 90. Said English-language television vice-president Denis Harvey: "This is not a disaster, but it is disappointing."

Spokesmen for the CBC say that the cutbacks were a result of parliamentary appropriations that have

that budgets should rise by only the cost of living increase. But if switching boards from West Germany have gone up 15 per cent, what do you do? CBC funding has been declining in real dollars over the past seven years—with the money we have, we have to do less." At his press conference, Jussau said that if even more spending reductions are needed they would lead to shutdowns of radio and TV stations. He added:

"We have reached the point where if we fully go on saying that you can cut indefinitely and it does not matter. But some government experts claim that the CBC should scrutinize its accounting methods before it considers more drastic action."

—MARTY JANSSEN in Toronto



SOUNDS GREAT!

Words and Music to go...

Your FREE Stereo Cassette Player and Maclean's at less than half price!*

Going places? Take along your own personal stereo cassette player, it's yours FREE with Maclean's at 57% off!

Now you can listen to whatever you want, whenever you are, wherever you're doing! And a handy shoulder strap and belt clip make your personal stereo easy to carry, stylish good looks make it easy to show off!

Precision-engineered with state-of-the-art circuitry, your cassette player wraps you in superb stereo sound. The jitter-free chassis means you can play the hits with no errors. The adjustable headphones let you listen to your favourite cassettes without disturbing others. And thick foam-soft pads pomper your ears with sumptuous comfort.

So, whether you're plugged into Bach, rock or business talk, it plays it just for you. And, backed by a one-year warranty—it's the only way to go! Best of all,

it's yours FREE with Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine, your weekly playback of Canadian and world news.

Put your entertainment and information resources on fast-forward, send for your FREE Stereo Cassette Player plus Maclean's at less than half the cover price—NOW!

MAIL TO: Maclean's Box 4542, Toronto, Ont. M6W 5A7
FREE Stereo Cassette Player
with Maclean's at less than half-price*

☐ Bill me \$29 for 32 days. Send Cassette Player when I say.
☐ I'll receive \$29—send Cassette Player when I say.

First Name _____ Last Name _____
Address _____ Apt. _____
City _____ Prov. _____ Zip Code _____

☐ Longer Term Savings! Bill me \$76 for 134 issues. Send Cassette Player when I say.
☐ Priority Service! I'll receive \$76—send Cassette Player when I say.

*Not the best price of 77¢ (plus tax 57% off the cover price).
Please allow up to 4 weeks for delivery of your bill after receipt of payment.
© 1986 Maclean's Inc.

Prostitutes and the law

In a Newark Lane, behind the 1008 block of Seymour Street in downtown Vancouver on Jan. 8, 18-year-old Michelle Lee McLean speaks to an undercover police officer in his car. Later, he charged her with cov-

er for a marked decrease in the number of prostitutes working on downtown city streets. But many civil libertarians and social workers have criticized the amendment, saying that it does not face up to the need for rehabilita-

tionally worker John Turey. "Many men now feel these women are more valuable. The men are coming out of the woodwork."

In Vancouver, where police have made 136 arrests for prostitution since January, many former street prostitutes have moved indoors to bars, strip clubs and escort services to avoid the police crackdown. And those still on the street have taken to "blatting"—the prostitute habitually on a corner and then to make a transaction after getting a ride. Nineteen-year-old prostitute Shelly, wearing tight black pants, told McLean that she has to keep moving to avoid getting arrested. Shelly said: "It has made it tougher. Set we're waiting for guys and hope the cops are too busy to bother." But the police, who estimate there are 300 full-time prostitutes in the city, need that the street trade has all but disappeared. Declared Jupp, Harold Brittain, head of the vice squad "The legislature had an impact. There are less customers out looking right now."

The law has had a severe effect on prostitution in many other Canadian cities. In Montreal, where police had 208 charges against alleged prostitutes and suspected clients in the first two months of 1986, Jean-Yves St. Laurent, director of the Montreal Urban Community Police ministry division, said, "There are a lot less prostitutes on the street." In Calgary, vice squad head David Morrison said street prostitution has dropped by 60 per cent. And in Toronto, police chief Jack Maple pointed to a dramatic reduction. Said Maple: "I used to drive up Jarvis Street and there would be anywhere from 25 to 30 hookers on the street. Now you're lucky to see two or three."

At the same time, others strongly opposed the amendment because they said it gives police too much power. Montreal lawyer Andre Mathis, a member of the Fraser committee which a year ago recommended provincially licensed red-light districts in Canadian cities as well as a crackdown on street prostitution, declared, "It's a misguided, discriminatory, hypocritical law." At the Canadian Civil Liberties Association in Toronto, general counsel Alan Berovoy said that police pressure not to use the law to arrest people for "bonds and winks" is not enough. Added Berovoy: "If there is no intent to use a law in a certain way, then the law should not make it possible to use it in that way."

For some in the social welfare field,

the law went too far in punishing those who need help. Brian Levine, a freelance Toronto consultant on social policy, was a research associate on the federally commissioned 1984 report by University of Toronto sociologist Robin Sledge on child prostitution and pornography. Levine said that jailing or fining prostitutes does nothing to rehabilitate them. Although the 1,800-page Sledge report recommends stronger penalties for prostitutes under 18 as well as a network of social services, Levine said the solution to the problem is rehabilitation, not "street-sweeping." He added: "Prostitution has always been a legal activity. The only thing illegal has been making a minor of yourself while engaging in it."

But the government has not ignored the plight of prostitutes. In fact, late last month federal Solicitor General Perrin Beatty announced a \$68,860 grant to the Toronto-based Elizabeth Fry Society to conduct a survey of streetwalkers. The

organization, devoted to helping women in the criminal justice system, hopes to learn what court services might be needed to help prostitutes. In May, two interviewers will begin to survey 500 Toronto prostitutes. Said Doreen Levine, executive director of the society, which advocates the decriminalization of soliciting: "Increasing police powers may deal with problems of harassment and crime in some areas, but the prostitutes will only move to another area."

In Manitoba, there is a dispute over whether or not street prostitution belongs to the public at all. Early this year Dr. Leo Iza, chairman of the political science department at Brandon University, surveyed Winnipeg residents, businessmen, profes-

sion, police and prostitutes in the downtown area. Of 600 questionnaires, 162 were filled out and returned. Said Iza: "People in Winnipeg do not think there is a serious problem—the law was regarded as too harsh and that

the law enforcement agencies were overreacting." But staff lawyer Anthony Cherniak, head of the Winnipeg police division, said the force's recent crackdown followed complaints from business people in the area. As for Iza's survey, Cherniak said that law enforcement is not based on polls. Added Cherniak: "We don't go by consensus of opinion."

The battle over the new section of the code will be fought on many fronts in the coming months, probably including the Supreme Court of Canada. And Michelle Lee McLean, the Vancouver woman seized by Judge Libby, will likely have her name attached to a major legal precedent. She would join others such as Delora Hunt, charged with soliciting in Vancouver in 1975. Indeed, McLean's lawyer, Senka, said "the Hunt decision" helped Judge Libby. In that 1978 ruling, the Supreme Court of Canada decided that she could not be convicted under the Criminal Code because her advances to an undercover policeman had not been "voluntarily given and permitted." In the controversial realm of prostitution, the names change—but the problems remain the same.

—KEVIN SCANLON with DAVID SILBERT in Toronto, TIM REBER in Montreal and LANCE THAKA and DEBBE LUTCHAK in Vancouver



Boatlifting in Vancouver; Senka (below) moving the sex trade off the street and into the bars

evaluating for the purpose of engaging in prostitution—a new Criminal Code amendment. But in February, at a general hearing on constitutional issues, B.C. provincial court Judge Kirk Libby ruled that the new law contained wording that is "so broad as to extend the effect of the legislation far beyond its intended purpose," and he dismissed the charge. Ottawa attorney Colin Swettenham appealed the ruling to county court. But McLean's lawyer, Anthony Senka, declared: "The fight is not just for prostitutes and clients. It is that laws should not be so vague that no one knows what they mean."

Judge Libby recently dismissed another solicitation case because no "overt" communication took place, and he decisions have left dozens of prostitutes in doubt. They will likely provide a crucial test for Section 193 of the Criminal Code, proclaimed in December, which empowered police to arrest prostitutes and their clients whenever they communicate with one another in public for the sale or purchase of sex. Police across the country have praised the new law and credit it

tion of the young women and men who will themselves. And prostitutes who used to turn to the police after beatings from violent clients are now reluctant to do so. Said Vancouver attorney



and, "There are a lot less prostitutes on the street." In Calgary, vice squad head David Morrison said street prostitution has dropped by 60 per cent. And in Toronto, police chief Jack Maple pointed to a dramatic reduction. Said Maple: "I used to drive up Jarvis Street and there would be anywhere from 25 to 30 hookers on the street. Now you're lucky to see two or three."

At the same time, others strongly opposed the amendment because they said it gives police too much power. Montreal lawyer Andre Mathis, a member of the Fraser committee which a year ago recommended provincially licensed red-light districts in Canadian cities as well as a crackdown on street prostitution, declared, "It's a misguided, discriminatory, hypocritical law." At the Canadian Civil Liberties Association in Toronto, general counsel Alan Berovoy said that police pressure not to use the law to arrest people for "bonds and winks" is not enough. Added Berovoy: "If there is no intent to use a law in a certain way, then the law should not make it possible to use it in that way."

For some in the social welfare field,

IS THIS HOW YOU INSULATED YOUR HOUSE?



Over 2 million Canadians have already put themselves in the pink with FIBERGLAS PINK® emulsion in the attic.

Now most home owners are insulating their basement walls. And, no wonder. Up to 43% of your energy loss occurs in the basement. Find out how easy it is to put your basement in the pink by sending for our easy to read "How to Install" booklet.

To find out how to stop that 43% basement heat loss, send for "THE ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME" Free Booklet, by Virginia Cavallaro, 3050 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M1

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov _____
Postal code _____



"Yes, I would like a free copy of 'THE ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME'."



DON'T FORGET THE BASEMENT

*Manufactured by Virginia Cavallaro

A new route for grain

Until explorer Alexander Mackenzie reached the mouth of Canada's longest river in 1781, he was convinced that the waterway which now bears his name could be a trading route to move furs from the Canadian subarctic interior to the Pacific. Instead, as he discovered, the river empties into the

Arctic Ocean. But now, nearly two centuries later, a group of scientists, engineers, transportation companies and northern politicians has revived plans for making the Mackenzie into an export route—to carry grain to the Soviet Union. At the heart of the plan is Arctic Canada Ltd., an Ottawa-based re-

search and development company owned by its 40 employees and specializing in what senior scientist David Edworthy terms "a lot of ideas that at first look crazy because no one has ever looked at them before." Arctic's successes include lab-testing models of Gulf Canada's revolutionary year-round Arctic drilling fleet and designing a giant nonrefractive wave-making machine being installed in the West Edmonton Mall.

For the Mackenzie project, Arctic proposes a one-year pilot study to reverse the traditional southward reroute for northern Prairie grain. Instead, it would spare further north along a 120 railway line to Hay River, N.W.T., then about 1,200 km down the Mackenzie by barge to the Arctic Ocean and Soviet freighters bound for the eastern U.S.S.R. Edworthy says shipments would probably not exceed 200,000 tons a year, a small portion of Canada's annual seven-million-ton sale to the Soviets. But the estimated 18-day run could save as much as two days in Canada and several more in the Soviet Union. It could also generate much-needed economic spin-off for the Territories.

That aspect has enormous appeal for Hay River's new mayor, 49-year-old John Pollard, who wants to bring prosperity to his town of 3,600 on the shores of Great Slave Lake. Phosphating world oil prices have contributed to a slowdown in Beaufort Sea oil activity and reduced business for the Northern Transportation Company Ltd., which bases its Mackenzie River barging operations in Hay River. Continuing low base metal prices have threatened closure of the Cominco-owned Pine Point lead-zinc mine, jeopardizing the survival of the Territories' only rail link, which ends in Hay River.

Pollard agrees that the Arctic plan "seems like a wild idea," but he adds: "If you look at a top-of-the-world map, it starts to make sense. We are very close to the Soviet Union." But there are obstacles, including a short shipping season because of ice, the involvement of several federal government departments and possible U.S. opposition to Soviet vessels so close to Alaska. Pollard has begun to recruit assistance from the federal government for a meeting in Hay River with potential Canadian participants and Soviet representatives. And this week Arctic planned to mail requests to various governments and businesses to back a \$100,000 feasibility study. But Pollard is ready to move. "We've got the money, we've got the barge, we've got the grain," he said. "We just want to ask the companies, 'How much would you charge to move it?' and ask the Russians. The you want to come and pick it up?"

—DOUG EABE, in Hay River

ALLERGIC RELIEF WHEN YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO BE DROWSY.

Seldane® is the first non-sedating antihistamine that relieves allergic symptoms... sneezing, runny nose, irritated eyes... without drowsiness.

When allergies strike, your antihistamine has to work for you. Seldane works—without drowsiness.

Look for Seldane Tablets at your drug store, or consult your pharmacist.



Seldane®
Relief without drowsiness.

Maxell Inc. Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc.,
General, Canada, L.R. 717
©1-88-702



Information is a two-edged sword.

Producing information is easy.
Getting it to where it's effective can be a lot harder.

As any executive will tell you, exact information is always essential for sound business decisions.

Computers have allowed the storage and rapid processing of information to aid decision-making at all company levels.

Yet, with all the emphasis on producing information, many organizations have underestimated an important link, transmitting processed information to places of decision-making.

This is the negative edge of the sword.

Coping with growing complexities

Today, many companies are moving data through a patchwork of

equipment that has grown in bits and pieces as networks have developed and expanded. Like any other jerry-built structure, networks can collapse under the weight of increasing volumes of data moving at higher speeds. What happens when it starts to collapse? One early sign is garbled data that is rendered useless to the person who must have precise information. The greatest danger, of course, is complete breakdown of an entire network...or even part of it.

The consequences are severe

Imagine the consequences if your financial information flow was suddenly cut off. Or you couldn't book a last minute flight for an important meeting because an airline's network was down.

It needs't happen. General DataComm has led the industry in the development of precise, fail-safe systems to move and control information between computers whether they are across the office or around the world. Find out more about how your company can get the right edge on moving business information. Call or write today for a complimentary copy of our annual report, General DataComm Ltd., 2255 Sheppard Ave. E., Suite 410 West, Willowdale, Ontario, M2J 4Y3 (416) 498-5100.



**General
dataComm**
The Confident Choice

A faulty AIDS diagnosis

The medical opinion was both frightening and unexpected. Late in 1984 a 30-year-old California winery worker who suffered from aching muscles, fatigue and persistent pain in his right armpit sought advice from a physician. To the doctor, the 18-day presence of arm pain indicated lymph node enlargement, one of the common symptoms of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Then, she referred the man to an AIDS clinic at the University of California in San Francisco, reasoning—wrongly—that the man was homosexual because he was single and shared an apartment with male roommates. But the clinic doctors simply prescribed hot compresses and Aspirin tablets after they discovered that the man had strained his muscles lifting heavy wine barrels. Said clinic director Dr. Harry Hallander: "Not everyone is a risk group who gets sick as usually sick from AIDS. It is too easy to pigeonhole these people and risk is a quick diagnosis—especially in a city like San Francisco, where AIDS is on everyone's mind."

Hallander and nurse Dawn Cortland published a study in last month's issue of *The Western Journal of Medicine* which showed that San Francisco-area physicians misdiagnosed eight of 80 patients referred to the clinic as possible AIDS victims between August, 1984, and May, 1985. And they added that

'Not everyone is a risk group who gets sick from AIDS. It is too easy to pigeonhole people and make a quick diagnosis.'

the percentage of misdiagnosis may be even higher in the area. For one thing, homosexuals are among the groups most likely to contract a disease which is spread through the exchange of bodily fluids—and there are an estimated 35,000 homosexuals in San Francisco alone. According to the study's authors, the presence of that com-

monality, combined with such sloppy medical practices as incomplete examinations and failure to obtain complete medical histories, has led some doctors to misdiagnose the disease that has claimed 9,965 victims in the United States during the past five years.

Hallander and Cortland suspect that faulty diagnoses occur less often in areas that lack large, concentrated homosexual communities. And in Canada, where 845 AIDS victims have died since 1982, physicians and counselors who work with AIDS sufferers say that some individuals diagnose themselves and become convinced that they have the disease. Said Ronald Cohen, a physician at the Toronto General Hospital's AIDS screening clinic, "Patients misdiagnose themselves as having AIDS even when the likelihood of being exposed to the virus is remote, and it is a difficult prompt to convince them otherwise—some remain unconvinced. Their fears are rooted in guilt over their sexuality. It is a typical reaction in our society to behavior we feel guilty about."

A faulty AIDS diagnosis delays treatment for other medical problems. In San Francisco, one of the eight patients incorrectly diagnosed as an AIDS victim was in fact suffering from coronary disease, one other had tuberculosis, two contracted bronchitis, one had pneumonia incorrectly diagnosed as AIDS-related pneumonia and one 56-year-old man had Hodgkin's disease, a usually treatable form of cancer. Seven of the eight patients survived those misdiagnoses, but the error proved to be fatal for the Hodgkin's sufferer. Said Hallander: "Not only was the appropriate therapy delayed for four months, but the patient was physically ignored after being assessed of his 'terminal' illness. The mistake was tragic."

Dr. Norbert Glazer, chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS in Montreal, said that diagnosing AIDS can sometimes be difficult. Said Glazer: "It is a difficult time in which to label people. We see a lot of people with infections, and we do a whole work-up on cases of AIDS." Hallander also urged doctors who discover AIDS symptoms to use every known test for the disease, then rule out all other possible ailments before making a firm diagnosis. In the case of the winery worker with male roommates, a physician's faulty assumption about his sexual preferences plunged him into a brief but alarming experience. Said Hallander: "Here was a man who wasn't gay and who had a very common minor problem. Yet he had to suffer all the anxiety and stress of being seen in an AIDS clinic."

—ANNE SHERIDAN in Toronto with HELEN MURPHY-SMITH in San Francisco



SAUZA TEQUILA GOLD

NOTHING MORE TO ADD

Take a glass. Pour in Sauza Tequila Gold. Perhaps over ice. And that's it. Simply savor the smooth, molasses taste. It's good straight. Or mixed for that matter.



WE ONLY SPIN GOLD

Records with names: Even Preilly, Burton Cummings, Neil Diamond, Billy Joel, Don Pepe, Cool Lager, The Beatles.

Old gold, new gold, solid gold. Turn to gold.

**590
CKEY**



Visit the Lock-Wood Booth at the
NATIONAL HOME SHOW

If You're Building, Remodelling or Renovating a House

Improve the energy efficiency, security and value of your property

Making the right choice in windows, entrance systems and patio doors is easy with the "HOW TO" Book From Lock-Wood. A colorful, full-sized, fully illustrated guide shows the latest designs. Tells you how to measure and install.

An invaluable tool.



Yours FREE!
The "HOW TO" Book
From Lock-Wood.

Please write for the 16-page, pocket-sized color brochure system and patio doors

Name _____

Address _____

Province _____ Date _____

Send me _____

2-D Book _____

Shipping & A _____

354-1740

LOCK-WOOD
100



Protected employees, personal suffering, high compensation claims, industrial noise

ENVIRONMENT

Ominous sounds at work

As a teenager, Dean Morrice spent five summers and one full year working as a construction site in Hamilton, Ont., where he used a noisy pressure gun to install hooks for acoustic ceiling tiles. But no one suggested that he should wear ear-plugs on the job—and 23 years later he has to use a hearing aid to overcome mild deafness caused by the exposure to noisy equipment. Now, he has embarked on a crusade to save industrial workers from the same fate. Last month Morrice, the 42-year-old executive director of the Toronto-based Canadian Hearing Society (CHS), urged the Ontario government to declare noise a hazardous substance—like lead and asbestos. His purpose: to underline the seriousness of exposure to noise in the workplace. Said Morrice: "No one dies from industrial hearing loss. There is no displacement—unlike the Bhopal, 1984, gas leak in Bhopal, India, which made the government conscious of hazardous chemicals in the workplace."

A spokesman for Ontario Labour Minister William Wye said that the province is close to designating noise a workplace hazard and intends to introduce new regulations requiring employers to reduce noise levels to 90 decibels and issue ear protection for workers exposed to levels over 85 decibels. (That is the legal limit in such provinces as Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is noticeably quieter than the current Ontario and Quebec limit of 95 decibels, because every

three-decibel increase represents a doubling of the hazard level.)

According to CHS estimates, at least 500,000 industrial workers in Ontario alone—35 per cent of the province's manufacturing workforce—endure noise levels which could permanently damage their hearing. And the provincial Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) considers noise-induced hearing loss to be the most prevalent industrial disease in the province. In 1984 alone, the board paid \$12.9 million to hearing-impaired workers—as amount second only to injury claims tied with the board.

Ultimately, CHS officials want employers to eradicate the problem through redesigned, quieter machinery. But they favour lower noise levels, expanded education programs on hazardous noise levels, hearing testing and provision of adequate hearing protection to be useful interim measures. Those steps could cost affected firms at least \$6 million a year, but CHS officials argue that continued failure to act will have far greater costs. Said Patricia Abramowitz, a CHS industrial audiologist: "At \$400 for a hearing aid, a \$100 audiology fee and about \$9,000 for a first claim to the WCB multiplied by 500,000 workers, we are talking about a potential cost of billions of dollars—and that does not even take personal suffering into account."

—NORM THOMAS in Toronto



BROOKS
The quietest way to have the greatest day

*Finest
brands in the sole*

SO COMFORTABLE IT'S HABIT FORMING.

Once you've tried a Beral Cassette mechanical pencil, you won't want any other. Classic design. Comfortable feel. And incredible convenience. Loading is now as easy as puffing a cassette into a tape deck.

Beral CASSETTE



Each refill cartridge contains 15 leads.

Beral.

Available everywhere
but only from Beral.

BOOKS

Televised subversion

**SATURDAY NIGHT
A BACKSTAGE HISTORY OF
SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE**

By Doug Hill and Jeff Weinograd
(Macmillan of Canada
\$19.95, 320 pp.)

On the eve of *The Rolling Stones*' 20th anniversary on *Saturday Night Live*, an assistant to former secretary of state Henry Kissinger phoned the TV comedy show's NBC offices and requested tickets for Kissinger's son. According to *Wednesday Night: A Backstage History*, one of the show's writers, Al Franken, cheekily replied that, "they would gladly have complied had it not been for Kissinger's role in the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam in 1972." That spirit of comic resistance and guerrilla mischief made *Wednesday Night Live* one of the most controversial shows on television.

Still on the air a decade after its debut, the show has lost its edge. But for a while it served as TV's most dangerous public intervention—a place where politics, drugs and rock 'n' roll collided before a live audience and a new generation of comedy stars, including Chevy Chase, John Belushi, Dan Aykroyd and Bill Murray. With *Wednesday Night: A Backstage History*, authors Doug Hill and Jeff Weinograd provide an engraving chronic of a TV revolution that was swallowed up by its own success.

Crowned by Canadian producer Lorne Michaels, *Saturday Night Live* originated as the comedy underground's assault on network television. In fact, the authors offer considerable evidence that the show was both inspired and deflected by the drug culture—from the spring of 1970 when Michaels mapped out the SNL format after eating night mycophores in California's Mojave Desert to the night in 1980 when SNL skitsman John Belushi died

from an overdose of heroin and cocaine in a Hollywood hotel room. Hill and Weinograd compare the show to "a passing of the communal flame around a circle that spanned, through television, the entire country." But with success and fame, much of the SNL team traded the communal euphoria of marijuana for the ego-inflating luxury of cocaine: the book's account of Chase's coke-fueled rise to stardom and, consequently, leads new meaning to his trademark quip, "I'm Chevy Chase—and you're not."

While drugs serve as a backdrop for the tragicomic tale of SNL's rise and fall, politics provide the drama. The authors document the heated battles between the producers and the network censors, who were often powerless to stop the live program. One night Franken even unleashed a diatribe attack on his own boss, then-NBC president Fred Silverman, calling him "a total, unequivocal failure." And during the 1980 presidential campaign, SNL carried its subversive assault all the way to the White House, persuading President Gerald Ford to tape some lines for a show, the producers

lured his press secretary, Ron Nosen, into baiting him. Ironically, Nosen depicted its diatribes as subverting Ford's legendary eloquence. But the next day the show featured such raucous material as a commercial parody for a carbonated douche named "Astoria Piss." The President was not amused.

Without making moral judgments, Hill and Weinograd devote a wealth of diligent reporting to what is essentially a story about public morality in America. Crisply written, their book succeeds in demonstrating that its subject's influence is worth its weight in research. But what makes it most compelling is the sheer parade of high-level gossip that it promises—and delivers.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON



Belushi: comic insolence



Our latest copier can read your mind. Automatically.

Introducing the Xerox 1038 copier.

Walk up to it. Turn it on. And introduce yourself to our most perceptive copier yet.

The 1038 from Xerox.

For a machine, it understands remarkably well what human beings want out of life: fewer problems, fewer mistakes.

So it guides you in plain English, via an alphanumeric readout. It automatically chooses the right paper size for your original, because people sometimes forget to. It even reduces and enlarges. Again, automatically. It's so amazing, you'll think it's always one step ahead of you.

The 1038 copier from Xerox. We call it the brains of the family. Once you've made a few comparisons, you'll call it the brains of the class.

Team Xerox gives you a comprehensive approach to office systems. We also stand for dedi-

cated service and support people. But most of all we stand for solutions that fit.

Team Xerox

Solutions that fit.

XEROX

For more information call 1-800-521-5212, your local Xerox office, or write or send in this coupon to Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 121, Station U, Rexdale, Ontario M9T 5N9.

Please: ☐ Send me information ☐ Have a sales representative call ☐ Arrange a demonstration.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ Province _____

Postal Code _____ Phone no. _____

Genfax _____

Official Supplier of Copiers and Duplicators

Genfax

Xerox is a registered trademark of XEROX CORPORATION. XEROX is a trademark of Xerox Corporation.



The dawning of a new era

Business travel will never be quite the same. Now that we've introduced Executive Class to North America. Based on the kind of comfortable and comforting details you appreciate, Executive Class has set a new standard of excellence, with more room to relax in, more convenience to ease your journey, more flights to choose from.

More comfort: Our fleet of 767 widebody jets has been redesigned to accommodate a separate, spacious Executive Class cabin. And with the redesign of the cabin comes a new, custom-designed seat. It's wider, reclines further and features a footrest. So as soon as you're seated you enjoy the pleasant sensation of having room to stretch out in. We've even re-thought the menu to offer you a choice of fine cuisine and wines we've added the elegant touch of linen, china and glassware.

More convenience: A very special Executive Class feature is the availability of in-flight telephones* to keep you in touch with

the office. And when you're ready to relax, there are electronic headsets to tune in in-flight entertainment.

More service: Finally, the advantages of Executive Class extend to our pre-flight service as well, with seat selection, ticket delivery and delay notification arranged on a priority basis. Check-in takes two minutes through designated counters and you then board without delay. When the trip is over, you'll deplane quickly and your baggage will be handled on a priority basis too.

More flights to more places: Call Air Canada or your Travel Agent for more information about Executive Class: the advantages, the services, the schedules. Executive Class is now available on as many



as 44 convenient daily flights serving eight business centres in North America, Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and New York. Look for the service to be

extended to other North American cities soon. Executive Class. More flights to more major business centres than any other Canadian airline.

In-flight phone use is currently available on a limited basis. By April 30, 1989, the service will be extended to all 147 flights.



We'll give you our best on your way to the top.



AIR CANADA
MEMBER OF THE AIRLINES
ALLIANCE
AIR CANADA
MEMBER OF THE AIRLINES
ALLIANCE


AIR CANADA

An apocalyptic game

THE IOWA BASEBALL
CONFEDERACY

By W.P. Kinsella
Knicker 533 pages, \$19.95

Down in Johnson County, Iowa, a land of square frame houses and "sun-baked girls," the dullest of things happen. Midwestern sing "like a freshly scrubbed barbershop quartet." A baseball player is killed by

his father's peculiar quest—to prove that the week-end-dwelling Chicago Cubs played an exhibition game against the all-stars down an amateur league named the Iowa Baseball Confederacy in July, 1908. And not just any exhibition game, but one that lasted more than 2,000 innings in torrential rains that finally washed away the entire town, town. But there is no record of the game or the flood, or even of the fact that the town, Oremus, used to be called Sag. Indeed, all those fans, Gideon Gelson, none of whom ever showed up through cracks in time and were known only to his father and himself—"Toss," Gideon's father had told him, "is out of town here in Johnson County. But if something or no reason it can't be fixed. And when it's fixed I'll be proven right."

Gideon's father was killed by a line drive while sitting in the stands—before he could be executed. But Gideon has more luck. He and his friend Stan, an over-the-hill minor-league ballplayer, manage to slip through one of those cracks in time and find the game. They also find romance and an influential Indian named Drifting Away.

Knicker is a poetic world of magic, myth and metaphor

a lightning bolt and is eventually replaced by a bronze statue called the Black Angel, who carries with one wing and hits nearly 300. Welcome to the world of W.P. Kinsella, a place rich in magic, myth and metaphor. In his second novel, *The Iowa Baseball Confederacy*, the Canadian writer returns to the same and quirky manner of his much-praised first novel, *Shogun Joe*. And, of course, he returns to baseball, like a personer going back to the old ball park. Yet, while Kinsella recreates many of his own best effects—the warmth and whimsy, the refreshing blitheness in the power of love and obsession—the second time, almost inevitably, a just act as good as the first.

The new novel revolves around Gideon Clarke, an Iowa boy who inherited

his father's peculiar quest—to prove that the week-end-dwelling Chicago Cubs played an exhibition game against the all-stars down an amateur league named the Iowa Baseball Confederacy in July, 1908. And not just any exhibition game, but one that lasted more than 2,000 innings in torrential rains that finally washed away the entire town, town. But there is no record of the game or the flood, or even of the fact that the town, Oremus, used to be called Sag. Indeed, all those fans, Gideon Gelson, none of whom ever showed up through cracks in time and were known only to his father and himself—"Toss," Gideon's father had told him, "is out of town here in Johnson County. But if something or no reason it can't be fixed. And when it's fixed I'll be proven right."

W.P. Kinsella has spent the past few months relaxing in the Hawaiian Islands and watching a little baseball. Indeed, the shaggy 50-year-old novelist is never far from his favorite sport. He enjoyed a warm winter in the bleachers following the Hawaii Rainbows, a local team in the American college league. When a game was rained out, he would simply retire to his hotel room and watch spring season games on television. But Kinsella could not remain in paradise forever. His return to Canada two weeks ago was mostly aimed at the swinging basis in the major leagues. After a month-long promotional tour for his latest book, he will go home to White Rock, B.C., to continue work on his next novel and cheer for the closest major-league team, the Seattle Mariners. Concerning the lovely Marjorie, Kinsella said: "The story thing about them is that you're never disappointed. They're like a sack put—you can't get mad if it craps on the carpet."

Fiction and his unshakable love of baseball have proven a lucky double play for Kinsella. *Shogun Joe*, his last fantasy novel about the sport, has sold more than 125,000 copies, and now 20th Century-Fox is considering turning it into a major motion picture. But Kinsella will not stop at that. A new collection of short stories, *Footprint of Christendom*, is scheduled to appear this fall. Kinsella takes leave of the baseball diamond and returns to the Romantic Indian Reserve, which was the setting of his previous books, *Demon*, *Mr. Ginko* and *The Moonstone*.

Still, baseball fans may be in for another treat because Kinsella's next novel will again have the game at its heart. He describes the book, titled *When the Rain Comes*, as a story about an on-baseball player who becomes an investigative reporter and then has an extraterrestrial encounter. "In tone, he thinks, will be humorous. Like that of his current novel. Said Kinsella, "Critics are too nervous about my work. I'm not a mystic. I'm not a scientist. I don't believe anything I write about."

—CHARLES LEWIS

Murder in multiples

HUNTING HUMANS THE RISE
OF THE MODERN MULTIPLE
MURDERER

By Elliot Leyton
(McGraw-Hill and Stewart
1st pages: \$26.95)

Their actions are the stuff of nightmares: lethal assaults on victims selected at random. Their names or nicknames, after being in newspaper headlines, continue to reverberate in the public consciousness. British Columbia's Clifford Olson, New York City's "Son of Sam."

And their numbers are increasing: from one or two a decade early in this century to a 1980 rate of roughly one a month in the United States. Police call them "serial killers" and concede that their methods make them difficult to find.

Now, a recently published book casts new light on the psychological makeup of the killer—as many as 100 of whom are at large in the U.S., according to the Justice Department.

Most law-abiding people, seeking to understand the existence and behavior of serial killers, categorize them as psychopaths, sex maniacs or members of a subhuman species. But according to author Elliot Leyton, 46, an anthropologist at Newfoundland's Memorial University, these categorizations are clumsy and possibly even dangerous. In his carefully readable paperback about the grim compulsion of multiple murderers, he writes, "Their acts are personalized social protest, and in that they are neither revolutionary nor demagogic."

In Leyton's well-edged work, serial killers (who pursue their victims tentatively over an extended period) and mass murderers (who lead toward spectacular massacres) are often engaged "in a form of class war" in which they were the early assassins. Leyton scrupulously avoids making excuses for wholesale killings, but he is unflinching in his contention that multiple murderers are a social rather

than a medical or psychiatric problem. And he is often striking in assessing psychiatric evaluations of the six American killers whose cases he examines in detail.

Reading *Humans* draws its title from the maniacal last words that gunman James Oliver Huberty uttered to his family shortly before he unleashed his fury and killed 24 people at a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, Calif. "Society had chosen a day for going hunting—hunting humans!" Among Leyton's principal case studies:

Albert Delvaux, the notorious Boston Strangler who killed 13 women in the 1950s as well as sexually assaulting hundreds of others; David Berkowitz, the self-proclaimed "Son of Sam" who shot and killed six people at random in New York City in 1976 and 1977; and Mark Kasey, the black militant who took more lives and held more than 500 prisoners at bay during a prolonged 1973 gas battle at the Howard Johnson's hotel in downtown New Orleans.

In his treatment of all the murders, he analyzes their backgrounds and seeks to understand their actions, but Leyton clearly is most concerned by the case of Kasey, an aggressively happy and well-adjusted youth from a stable family. By sex encountered serious racial prejudice for the first time when he joined the U.S. navy. During a brief and desperate period, he went from being a proud recruit to a rampaging killer. Shortly after leaving the service, he became so unbalanced that his frenzied appearance in New Orleans now seems almost predestined. Leyton's description of Kasey's attack against a black couple, next police officers, friends and army marchers is one of the book's most riveting passages. Indeed, Leyton portrays the young Kasey as a little Rumbó who is emotionally swayed down by more than 200 bullets. In all, the author has delivered an important and timely book.

—ROBERT MULLER

JACK SPRAT'S
AMAZING FACTS
ABOUT BEEF

BEEF
IS 35%
LEANER
THAN
IT USED
TO BE!

"It's true!" says Jack Sprat
who hates fat. "Better
breeding and feeding
methods have
made Canadian beef
leaner today.
So there's more meat
to enjoy and less fat to
worry about."

BEEF
IT'S LEANER THAN YOU THINK.



Jack Sprat

Donor: James & D.M. (P.R.)
Canadian Confederation of Beef & Pork
Central Beef Slaughter and is from
J.S. 1981 1/2

Be recognized
by your taste in Scotch.



FOR THE RECORD

Sentiment and satire

KING OF AMERICA
The Castle (RCA)
(featuring Elvis Costello)
(S188)

King of America marks a turning point for Britain's Elvis Costello. His 11th album in less than a decade is a return to simple arrangements that best reveal his gifts as a composer. Produced with American singer T-Bone Burnett, it is also his first since he legally returned to his original name, Declan MacManus. In the new record's 11 stark songs, Costello bares his soul as never before. With a stripped-down accompaniment, he sings with heartfelt emotion about lost love and the elusive American dream. The bitter-sweet American Without Tears, into it as an accordion duet, deals with the shattered hopes of an English war bride living in the United States after the Second World War. *Indoor Fireworks*, a satirical take on country ballad about the problems that often arise in romance, contains some of the album's best lyrics. When he sings, "I'll build a bonfire of my dreams and burn a broken effigy of me and you," Costello provides a touching variation on the smoke-gra-in-your-eye theme. In his often brilliant career, *King of America* will stand as a crowning achievement.

THE ALRIGHT
London Watersonight III
(Rough Trade/ACA)

London Watersonight III is still best remembered for his 1973 hit, *Good Shock*. But since then the scroful folk singer has written cruddy songs that sharply satirize middle-class values and himself. On *I'm Alright*, the 39-year-old Watersonight treats such issues as fatherhood, jogging and reincarnation with equal irreverence. Then a gentle song about the 1993 murder of John Lennon, *Not John*, amounts to a sadistic warning that "all you know best" becomes. His own self-deprecation is evident in the tougher *How Old Are You?*, which contains the nagging cover question "How come you didn't get big like Bob Dylan?" Watersonight has enjoyed mid-level success at best, but with his caustic songs for adults he deserves to be more than a witty one-hit wonder.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

THEATRE

Voices in the wilderness

As *Time Goes By* is set in a future with computerized washing machines that tag people who do not launder their underwear often enough. Loosely based on the 1939 *Gaslight*, the new musical opens this week at the trend-setting Magna Theatre in Thunder Bay, Ont. Written by Paul Ledoux and David Young, it begins on New Year's Eve in the year 2000, a few months before Canada is to vote in a referendum on political union with the United States. Free trade has already made the two countries so indistinct that the Toronto Maple Leafs have relocated in Memphis, Tenn. Commander, a soccer-on, half-crazed president who once glued a former U.S. president to his dog, Rags, is engaged in guerrilla activity to subvert the dictatorship. Obsessed by *Gaslight* as a symbol of the master nation to the south, he returns during an Olympic broadcast, "Citizens of Canada, do you want to live in an American theme park staffed by vicious mechanical toys?" Later his wife, Lou, frets "Pretty soon

we'll all be thinking the same thing, and when everyone's thinking the same thing, no one is thinking at all."

That concern about preserving a unique Canadian voice is what motivates the Magna's artistic director, Brian Richmond. Ever since he arrived in the industrial port of 121,000 three years ago, Richmond, 38, has struggled to promote Canadian works and to create shows with a distinct Thunder Bay flavor. His energy and imagination have helped the 15-year-old Magna to gain a national reputation for daring and excellence—despite its inauspicious setting in a 197-seat former Skink community centre in Thunder Bay's working-class East End. Richmond has raised the theatre's budget to \$600,000 a year from \$300,000 and increased overall atten-



Richmond popular

dance to 80 per cent of capacity from 67 per cent. Last year the Magna mounted its first—successful—cross-country tour with a musical by Ledoux and Young, *Love Is Strange*, about Saskatchewan farmer Robert Kistling's obsession with singer Anne Murray.

The theatre is now negotiating co-productions for another Ledoux-Young creation, last April's phenomenally successful *Fire*. The musical, which portrays a rock 'n' roll musician and his exasperated brother, is already confirmed for Montreal's Centre Theatre next January. And the Magna may tour *Chin* with Saskatchewan playwright Ken Mitchell's *Gone the Morning Sun*, a profile of Canadian doctor and Chinese Communist hero Norman Bethune, which the theatre produced in 1984 and later coproduced at the Centre and in Guelph. As well, Richmond has presented some bold international productions of the chance his *Midsummer Night's Dream* was set in a movie reception room with 25 television monitors. And Centre artistic director Maurice Padden, "In the past three

Australia.

THE WONDER DOWN UNDER.

As if Australia didn't have enough reasons already, visit this island paradise. Canadian Pacific Air Lines.

We offer wonder-full direct flights Sydney from Vancouver and Toronto in convenient connecting flights from our Canadian cities.

And while you're at it, ask about our wonder full CP Air Holiday package including three nights at the Old Sydney Inn, a luncheon cruise of Sydney Harbour and an afternoon on a *Camelot* cruise.

Once you arrive, we can take you on one of our wonder full mini-tours—I ask your travel agent or Canadian office for a CP Air Holiday brochure.

And while you're at it, ask about our wonder full CP Air Holiday package including three nights at the Old Sydney Inn, a luncheon cruise of Sydney Harbour and an afternoon on a *Camelot* cruise.

Of sightseeing including a visit to the famous opera house.

AE for as little as \$199. Air fare extra.

Connections Pacific Air Lines. Another Wonder Down Under.

For your complimentary 120 page travel "Wonder Book" please write to: Aerial Cities, Travel Consultants, Distribution Centre, 510 Park Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A8.



Every great Martini has a silent partner.

A Premium Vodka drink sold in Canada by Schenley Canada Inc.

poore the Magnums have been a leader in the Canadian theatre scene—they are extremely creative."

For Richmond, the son of a tightrope artist and a hairdresser from New Westminster, B.C., Thunder Bay has been an ideal place for pursuing what he calls "populist" theatre. A stocky, intense former actor, Richmond said that he tries to reach the blue-collar grassroots, sometimes resorting to more homely subject matter—"the black-velvet-painting realm of ideas." He adopted that approach in 1976 when he collaborated with Mitchell on a country and western version of *Orpheus*, *Good Times*, at Saskatchewan's Persephone Theatre, which he co-founded. Said Richmond: "Canadian theatre seems to have developed essentially around a 1930s, middle-class bias. It's fascinating to work outside the mainstream of Canadian taste."

At the Magnums, Richmond's ideas have crystallized most in four musicals. *Fire*, in particular, galvanised the community—including the disenchanted majority—despite its frank look at fundamentalism. Said Magnums associate director Jerry Franks, who played the antagonistic Heriberto in *Fire*: "Some people in the pews started saying, 'Go to see the show.'" To the company's surprise, the audience donated money when actors passed around a collection plate, contributing \$2,000 during the 3½-week run.

Still, the Magnums are unable to grow because of several problems. Burdened with a \$150,000 debt, it has had to compete more vigorously for funding and audiences since last October's opening of the Thunder Bay Community Auditorium, the pebble new home of the Thunder Bay Symphony Orchestra and a performance location for big-name stars. At the same time, Magnums employees say they are concerned about waning community interest: they will probably lose money on last month's first-run *Osde Vango* by Anton Chekhov. Said designer John Denning: "It's a real shame that the community doesn't know what we're accomplishing."

As for Richmond, he says that the next season may be his last—because of fatigue, not disillusionment. His lineup will include new plays by James W. Nohell and David Harrower, as well as Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie*. Said Richmond: "I hope I'll leave behind the legacy of showing that great theatre as a cultural or even an international level can exist in Thunder Bay—that is dreadfully important for me to state all of the time. It is part of my feeling about being a Canadian."

—PATRICIA BELLUCY in Thunder Bay

Global News. Informed, intelligent, television.

Global News.
The 6:00 Edition.
With Jan Tennant.
Weeknights.



Dis-ci-pline

(dis-a-pleen) n. system of rules governing conduct.

Discipline is the rule in our circulation department.

We're proud that our circulation recordkeeping procedures measure up to the industry-recognized standards of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a not-for-profit organization whose more than 5,000 members represent all areas of the advertising and publishing industries in the United States and Canada.

Before you buy advertising, be sure to review the latest ABC information. We'll be pleased to send you a copy of our report.

CANADA'S WEEKLY ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE

Maclean's



Member
Audit Bureau
of Circulations

HEALTH

Delaying an ASA warning

When 10-year-old Vicki Warren, the daughter of former Canada Post Corporation president Michael Warren, contracted leukemia in Feb. '82 in Toronto, she began to take tablets containing acetylsalicylic acid (ASA). But Vicki's condition worsened, and 10 days later she died. The diagnosis: Reye's Syn-

drome. Vicki's parents were not aware of the disease, which causes swelling of the brain, affects the liver and kills about 80 per cent of its victims. About 800 cases are reported in the United States each year, but the number is much lower in Canada last year there were none reported cases, fear of them fatal. And the Warrens did not

know about the study which the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., had conducted. Its conclusion that children taking ASA for the flu or chicken pox were up to 20 times more likely to develop Reye's Syndrome than those who had not taken the drug. Despite that compelling evidence, the members of the Proprietary Association of Canada, which represents 70 manufacturers of nonprescription drugs, have placed warnings on only 30 per cent of their ASA products currently on drugstore shelves.

But association spokesman Gerald Harrington predicted that all Canadian products containing ASA, including such familiar pain relievers as Aspirin, Ecodrin and Bufferin, would carry the label by September. In the United States similar products will carry a label by June 1 that reads, "WARNING:



Vicki Warren: a link between ASA and a childhood disease

Reye's, a rare disease which can strike children recovering from such viral infections as influenza. The precise cause of Reye's Syndrome is still unknown, but a U.S. study released in 1982 found a strong link between ASA consumption and the disease. As a result, the U.S. government ordered pharmaceutical firms to place warning labels on their ASA products. Canadian manufacturers voluntarily agreed to display similar labels in February, 1982, but most companies have still not complied. Bert Allen Gee, president of the Reye's Syndrome Foundation of Canada, "I have yet to see one bottle of ASA with a warning label on it. The federal government is clearly dragging its feet."

Children and teenagers should not use this medicine for chicken pox or flu symptoms before a doctor is consulted about Reye's Syndrome, a rare but serious illness."

In Canada, drug firm representatives and federal officials have agreed that the warning need not mention Reye's Syndrome, although it will caution against using ASA to relieve fever symptoms in young patients. But Allan Gee says that the omission—and the delay—are unreasonable. His 14-year-old daughter died of Reye's Syndrome two years ago after taking ASA for a sore throat.

—JANE BOGGS in Toronto

GM's SPRING RATE BREAK!

Although interest rates are fluctuating, GM's working financing more affordable again. Now, you get a choice of rates so you can decide which financing plan makes more sense. Pickle lower monthly payments? 11.9% over 48 mos. may be the answer, while 10.9% over 36 mos. will cut your total cost of borrowing. So see what plan fits. Get a rate break now.



THE CAREFREE CHEVY CHEVETTE/PONTIAC ACADIA

New drive your cars away! Get the 3 yr/50,000 Km money-back GM Money-Back Protection Plan. \$2,000 extra cash! Get the lowest price car built in North America. \$8,999.7 And the dealer's really affordable financing. So drive carefree now.



AT THESE RATES, YOU'LL GET AN EVEN BETTER DEAL!

FEEL THE HEAT!
CHEVY CAMARO
PONTIAC FIREBIRD
PONTIAC Fiero II

GM'S BEST-SELLING SUB-COMPACTS!
CHEVY CAMARO
PONTIAC SUNRISE
OLDS FORTNA
BUICK SKYLARK
CADILLAC CIMAIRON

CANADA'S BEST-SELLERS!
(Available only in 11 provinces)
Chevy Camaro
Chevy Celebrity
Pontiac Grand Prix
Olds Cutlass Supreme
Buick Regal

Now that you know the financing deals, make a spring break for your GM dealer. But hurry! This is a limited time offer!

GREAT LOOKING PERFORMANCE!
CHEVY MONTE CARLO
PONTIAC GRAND PRX
PONTIAC GRANDVILLE
OLDS CUTLASS SUPREME
BUICK REGAL

Now that you know the financing deals, make a spring break for your GM dealer. But hurry! This is a limited time offer!

and more the GM Vacation Drive Sweepstakes. You could win one of 15 prizes for 100 days, or a vacation cruise for 2.

GM



At GM, there's always more to offer than just the price.

Contact lenses that scar

Kenneth Blomme, a 27-year-old mushroom farmer in Surrey, B.C., used ultra-thin contact lenses for five years and found them so convenient that he was often unaware that he was wearing them. His routine by left the Blommed Wear Lenses (BWLs) in his eyes for up to two

weeks at a time before removing them for disinfection. But last February Blomme began to experience problems: his eyes became red and sore and easily hurt by light, and he noticed that his vision was deteriorating. Finally, after a week of pain, he made an appointment with an optometrist who

swiftly discovered that there was a serious infection, near bluish and even black vascular growth in Blomme's right eye—and irritated tissue in the left. Blomme's problems are shared by many of Canada's estimated 500,000 contact lens wearers. Declared his optometrist, Dr. John Jastir: "What we should be concerned about is what your eyes are going to look like 20 or 30 years from now. We don't know what long-term damage is being done."

Indeed, many ophthalmologists (experts who treat eye disorders) now doubt the stated advantage of BWLs in contrast to regular contact lenses, which must be removed each night, twice after weeks of carefree, uninterrupted wear. When Jastir first became available in Canada in 1977, manufacturers announced that they had created a lens so thin and porous that the eye could absorb enough oxygen through it to allow insertion for up to 30 days. In fact, most Toronto-based Research & Lens Canada Inc. advertised a "Thirty-day Lens." Although manufacturers' tests have proven that the lenses allow an ample flow of oxygen to the eye, the amount may be insufficient in some wearers to allow the eye to "breathe" of the lenses are worn for long periods. The length of time a patient may leave BWLs in varies from person to person and is virtually impossible to predict, necessitating regular medical monitoring. As a result, some eye doctors recommended that certain wearers take the lenses out when they go to bed. Still others prescribe removing them every week or so for a thorough cleaning. Said Dr. Murdoch Caldwell, associate professor at the department of ophthalmology at Ontario's University of Waterloo: "Would you leave your socks on for 30 days?"

BWLs, which contain many more pores than the popular "soft" plastic contact lenses first introduced in the early 1950s. These lenses in turn adapt to the shape of the eye more comfortably than their predecessors, the hard plastic lenses of the 1950s. And since CooperVision Inc. of Marlborough, Ont., introduced its Permaligne nine-point apex, the federal interest in health and welfare has issued 25 other licenses to manufacturers for similar types of lenses—which cost up to \$500 a pair. However, one Toronto ophthalmologist, requesting anonymity, declared: "I just won't fit them. Why leave something in your eye overnight when it takes you a few minutes to take it out?"

Most problems associated with BWLs occur in the cornea, a clear lens which refracts light and allows the cornea to form images at the back of the eye. New vascularization, the growth of tiny blood vessels which can cloud the vi-



The Marley Roof

A subtle reminder of who's who in the neighbourhood.

In a growing number of neighbourhoods, the Marley Roof is becoming the mark of a distinguished residence.

The sculptured elegance of Marley's timeless design enhances both the natural beauty and resale value of your home. Marley's uniquely designed roof tiles are guaranteed for fifty years — no matter who owns the house. This will become a valuable

selling point should you decide to move. Available in a range of permanently hard-surface colours, the Marley Roof offers a style to complement the design of your home, be it established, modern or custom designed.

Discover all the benefits the Marley Roof brings to your home. Please write for our complimentary brochure.

Toll Free 1-800-368-9094



PO Box 276, 281 Alliance Road
Milton, Ontario L9T 4M9
Markham (416) 878-5531

Nothing covers your investment like a Marley Roof

NEW ZEALAND. IT'S A WHOLE NEW WORLD.



It's a world where the scenery will take your breath away, the people are friendly, and your dollar can go so far you'll want to stay forever. New Zealand is waiting to welcome you.



come you with an exchange rate that makes a holiday in this marvelous land wonderfully affordable.

No other country offers you such a panorama of scenery, from towering mountains to sky-blue lakes to rich green pastures to magnificent glaciers.



Discover a land with uncrowded spaces and clean, crisp air. Enjoy great skiing, interesting towns. Walk, motor, and ride in countryside.



that's intriguing to explore. Experience the Maori culture. Luxuriate in steaming thermal pools. Visit working farms. Relax and the beauty of one of

New Zealand's many National Parks. Be ready for trout fishing, rolling golf courses, yacht cruising. Treat your taste buds to New Zealand's specialty dishes.

Visit cosmopolitan Auckland. You'll look over a sparkling harbour beneath a backdrop of ancient



volcanic cones. Wellington is New Zealand's busy, thriving capital. Christchurch is a city filled with English charm and atmosphere overlooking the Rangi Awa.

But most of all, get to know New Zealanders. They're a friendly, fun-



loving people. Stay in homey bed and breakfast accommodations or stay overnight with a New Zealand family on a farm. Hospitality is guaranteed.

Prices start as low as \$158 Canadian per person plus air fare for an unforgettable 8-day fly/drive holiday. It's a wonderful world in New Zealand, and it's never been so accessible as it is right now.

Help your travel agent spend his cash on information. Give us details on a wide range of attractive packages from independent to fully escorted.

Name

Address

City

PostCode

Write to: New Zealand Tourism and Publicity Office
Box 1001, Pacific Centre
Vancouver B.C. V7Y 8B1



A taste so good, you will expect a cork.

In fact, the taste of L'Épauvrie will exceed all your expectations. Many fine restaurants have named it their house wine, because the taste of L'Épauvrie is perfect for most occasions.



Armand Rousseau
QUALITY FRENCH WINES SINCE 1842

vision, is a serious problem associated with prolonged periods of contact-lens wear. It occurs when an eye, covered by a contact lens for weeks at a time, can no longer obtain enough oxygen from airborne oxygen. As a result, the eye makes alternate energy sources by breaking down carbohydrates in its own tissue. That process stimulates the growth of capillaries.

But those newly formed blood vessels stop growing when a wearer removes a lens—an action which allows the blood to drain from the area and usually restores clear vision. But if the condition continues unchecked and spreads to the pupil, it may threaten the user's sight. And although ophthalmologists have detected neovascularization in wearers of soft contact lenses, they say that it is far more likely to affect IOL users because those lenses provide fewer chances for the cornea to return to normal.

Similarly, IOLs increase swelling of the cornea at night—a normal process which occurs because the pupils are at half the flow of oxygen which the sleeping wearer's eye receives during the day. As well, the eye's natural secretions of moisture have no chance to dissipate under IOLs and form pockets of fluid called macrophages. And protein deposits on lenses and lack of oxygen foster the development of tiny areas in the surface of the cornea, which become breeding grounds for bacteria. The result may be cataracts, which can quickly make a permanent loss of vision.

Although ophthalmologists stress that routine checkups are the only way to detect problems, even regular examinations are unlikely to detect early maculopathy, a swelling which affects the peripheral retina. If vision is lost, it is needed to remove excess water from the cornea. Those cells lose some of their efficiency as the eye ages, but researchers suspect that long periods of contact lens wear may accelerate the process. In Canada, only specialized university clinics have the advanced equipment needed to measure polymorphisms. Declared Halifax ophthalmologist Dr. John Quagley: "We may see a lot of people 15 years down the road who need contact transplants because of potential IOL damage."

An concern grows over clinicians use of IOLs, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is preparing an advisory—but the findings will not be available before 1987. At the same time, manufacturers are coming up with a hard IOL made of a special gas-permeable plastic which would increase the flow of oxygen to the eye. But in the meantime, IOL wearers should temper convenience with caution.

—JULIA BENNETT in Toronto



Brubeck: sensitive acting, brilliant technique and "baser eyes" for detail

OBITUARY

Ballet's golden prince

Dancers affectionately nicknamed him "Lower Spine" because he rarely failed to notice a misplaced finger or a lack of dramatic purpose. But Erik Bruhn, the National Ballet of Canada's dynamic artistic director, also applied those high standards to himself during his brilliant 30-year career as a performer. When the Danish-born Bruhn, 57, died of lung cancer last week in Toronto, the world mourned the loss of one of the century's leading talents. Dedicated Mikhail Baryshnikov, director of the American Ballet Theatre, wrote Bruhn was a star attraction for 30 years. "He was indisputably one of the greatest dancers we have ever seen." His artistry proved inspirational when he took over the National in 1983. Said principal dancer Venera Denzhan: "He did so much in so short a time. We were his company. That gave us an immeasurable credibility in the dance world."

Bruhn constantly sought to expand his artistic horizons. At 18, he left the Royal Danish Ballet in Copenhagen and soon was appearing with such renowned companies as Britain's Royal Ballet, the Paris Opéra Ballet, the Stuttgart Ballet, the New York City Ballet, and the American Ballet Theatre. With his elegant Nordic features, sensitive acting, and brilliant technique, he helped to re-establish the role of the male dancer in a form that women had dominated. Hailed as the contemporary ballet prince, Bruhn also showed a rare dedication to exploring works by contemporary choreographers.

But whatever style he danced in, he subverted himself in character and choreography. National founder Celia Franca, who convinced Bruhn to perform with her company 22 years ago, said, "He always looked for the emotional core of a role." A perforated aortic aneurysm forced Bruhn to retire from leading classical roles at 43, and two years later he launched a second career as a character dancer. Meanwhile, teaching and directing offered him other ways to pursue his vision—particularly after he succeeded Alexander Grant as artistic director of the National, an institution that had lost its artistic purpose. Bruhn, who had already worked with the company as a choreographer and producer, quickly imposed it with a sense of adventure—ridding the symphony of traditionalism by commissioning works from such talents as Danny Glickman and Robert Deemer.

By the time of his death, the National had undergone a dramatic turnaround. Last February the triumphant premiere of U.S. choreographer Glen Tetley's *Alone* was Bruhn as invitation to take the company back to New York's Metropolitan Opera House in July, after a nine-year absence. Bruhn left the National with a solid repertory plan for the next two seasons and a sense of renewed energy. Still, the company is severely shaken by its loss. Said Denzhan: "Erik was the ultimate artist. He was simply a genius."

—MICHAEL CHASE

FILMS

Saving the last dance

GINGER & FRED
Directed by Federico Fellini

In their heyday in the 1950s, two Italian ballroom dancers, Arnaldo (Giulietta Masina) and Pippo (Marcello Mastroianni), saw wide popularity as imitators of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers—even adopting their names. As *Ginger & Fred* opens, the two men for the first time in 30 years at a Venice-Albania studio, for a comedy-show extravaganza. Each of them is lonely. Arnaldo/Ginger has been widowed and Pippo/Fred is separated and drinks heavily. As they prepare for one more dance together, neither has to stay on her toes to keep Fred from fudging their performance. But director Federico Fellini is telling more than a story of old acquaintance and professional reunion. Had fortune taken a different turn, Ginger and Fred might have been the sweetest of lovers.

Fellini uses the variety show, a television special titled *We Are Proud to Present*, to reflect on the old-fashioned values of show business. With its obligatory effects, slick hosts and catchall commercials, the grand program is a showcase of superficiality. And the studio's producers are cold and businesslike as they parade veteran entertainers solely for their nostalgic value. But Ginger and Fred bring an exuberant to the show which the other entertainers find contagious. Among them are midgets and dwarfs, a transvestite and a group of puke but state celebrity lookalikes who provide the film with a lively humanity rare to real television.

In his previous film, including *8½*, *Saturno*, and *And the Ship Sails On*, Fellini tended to concentrate as the grotesque and the bizarre. In *Ginger & Fred*, he portrays rather than caricatures a challenge to which both Masina and Mastroianni respond well. Masina exudes the same awestruck quality that she had as the hapless wife in Fellini's 1964 film *E la Strada*. Mastroianni plays the dispassionate Fred—a man whose behavior reflects cannot circumvent the ravages of time—with grace. As the two performers lose the music to dance, the movie sees glimpses of their glorious past to achieve a bittersweet charm.

—LAWRENCE OTOOLE

Dazzle and fire from a northern star

When Shaver has developed a reputation for expanding cinematic sexual frontiers. The Canadian actress first pointed out at attention eight years ago as a lacy bonewife in the successful Canadian film *In Presence of Older Women*. Her convincing performance provided Ontario's censors to trim her sex scene with movie lead Tom Berenger—and earned her a *Golden Best Actress* at the Canadian Film Awards. In her latest film, *Desert Hearts*, which opened in North America last week, Shaver stars as a university professor who wanders into a tryst with a young lesbian. Bewailing Shaver's sexuality, their torrid love scene has helped make the movie a cult hit at film festivals around the world.

Born to a working-class family in St. Thomas, Ont., Shaver—ad Shaver is scaling new heights in the Hollywood hierarchy. Last month in Chicago she finished *Painting the Color of Money* opposite Paul Newman, who plays an older version of the pool shark he portrayed in the 1961 movie *The Hustler*. Martin Scorsese (*Taxi Driver*, *Raging River*), who directed the sequel, has also worked with Shaver on an episode of *Steven Spielberg's* Amazing Stories television series. Winning respect from such quarters has given Shaver's career a sudden boost. "It feels like there has been a stamp of approval," she said. In turn, Scorsese describes her as "a refreshing actress," adding "She is unique and original in her approach and style."

With her husky voice and sultry features, Shaver brings an extra sensuality to her screen roles. In *The Color of Money*, she portrays an earthy bartender who is Newman's love—a character in marked contrast to the high-strung professor she plays in *Desert Hearts*. An unusually versatile screen actress, she appears equally at home in the divergent realms of television and live theatre. She was in the Broadway cast of *Amadeus*—the innovative play-in-a-musical that Toronto producer Moshe Kasher successfully repackaged to Los Angeles in 1984—and will reprise her role as the concert pianist Louisa when the play opens on New York next fall.

Her energy is fuelled by powerful ambition. Indeed, she recently found herself "frustratedly recognizing between Los Angeles and Toronto, I want to shoot two feature films at once—*Lost*," directed by Peter Rowe, which will open at the Cannes Film Festival next month, and *The Mink's* Chab, starring Treat Williams. This week she is in

Toronto to shoot a CTV comedy movie about income tax, *Many Happy Returns*. Said Rowe: "She is quite driven—a closure over a romance who has 'willed herself' into becoming a movie star."

The fifth of six daughters, Shaver was raised by a French-Canadian mother and an English-Canadian father who worked in a train engine.



Shaver acclaims sexuality, high artistic standards

Her acting career began at 16, when a role in a school play won her a scholarship to the Boxiff School of Fine Arts. She went on to appear in an odd assortment of Canadian and U.S. films including *Outrageous*, *Who's the Bitch*, *The Outgroup*, *Wintered* and *The Ambiguous Horror*, and in 1980 she obtained a starring role with Beau Bridges in the short-lived but critically acclaimed sex series *United States*.

But as her star rose, her pace of mind began to erode. "On the inside

I felt really hollow," she recalled. "Drugs and alcohol had slipped into my life on a daily basis." She quit both habits five years ago and has abstained ever since. Twice divorced with no children, she now lives alone in a modest two-bedroom house in the Hollywood Hills and leads a vigorous life which includes rock-driving excursions to Bali and the Red Sea.

After moving to Hollywood in 1978, Shaver befriended various celebrities, including actor-playwright Sam Shepard. Still, she acknowledges that she was starstruck on first meeting Paul Newman. "It was scary," she said. "He had a tan sweater and tanned skin and it was a two-room—and all you could see were those blue eyes. For the first few days of rehearsal I was in awe." By the time filming was under way, the cast was enjoying family-style home-cooked dinners served by Newman in his apartment.

Although working with Newman and Scorsese marked a major milestone for Shaver, she considers her role in *Desert Hearts* her most fulfilling. With the entire film built around her character, she could express more emotional range than ever before. And the script contained a major challenge: neither she nor her costar, Patricia Charbonneau, had ever made love with a woman. Shaver said she had to develop a creative trust with Charbonneau and director Dennis Deano. In the end, she recalled, "doing this kind of intimate scene with another woman was easier than doing it with a man, because we were very unashamed in talking about how we felt."

That scene's erotic intensity is the latest indication of Shaver's commitment as an actress. Said director Rowe: "She throws herself into a part with other actors." He added that while shooting Shaver's death scene in *Lost*—a true story about three people who spent 72 days aboard a capsized sailboat in the Pacific Ocean—"There is a real beauty and grace to her. I have ordered a service lake. To his astonishment, Shaver blushed at a second take—drives once again to act beyond the call of duty."

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON in Los Angeles



Sherry Shaver, Patricia Charbonneau: scenes in production for a prize professor

Gambling with love

DESERT HEARTS
Directed by Dennis Deano

The year is 1959. The location, a desert highway outside the sleepy gambling town of Reno, Nev. Rockabilly music plays on a car radio. A hot-wired black convertible with whitewall tires cruises under a wide-screen sky. Suddenly, the car swerves to a stop, then speeds backwards down the road as its driver races to catch up to a woman riding in a car going the other way. The scene could belong to any kind of movie romance set in the nostalgic West, but in *Desert Hearts* the lovers are both female. The film marks a departure from Hollywood conventions, which usually create a pretense for homosexuality to hide behind. 1982's *Personal Best*, starring Mariel Hemingway, treated sex as a physical consequence of athletic competition. By contrast, *Desert Hearts*, independently produced and directed by California's Deano (Deano on a slim budget of \$1.8 million, is a heavily embellished story of emotional and erotic tension between women.

Vivian, played by Canadian actress Helen Shaver, is a plain English professor from New York who went to Reno to arrange a divorce and relax her frayed nerves at a nearby dance ranch. She immediately attracts the attention of Gay (Patricia Charbonneau), a dark-eyed lesbian who lives at the ranch and works as a cabaret at

one of the casinos. Based on a novel by British Columbia's Jane Rule, the plot is as stark as the Nevada desert. With bold strokes, it traces Gay's slow and persistent seduction of Vivian, who is a decade older and considerably more reserved. As their budding romance becomes obvious, the ranch's shrewish owner, Frances (Andre Lindbergh), who clings to Gay as a surrogate daughter, grows increasingly jealous. Caught under the weight of emotional conflicts, Vivian's resistance begins to crumble. Shaver gives a delicately crafted performance in a film that is full of overlooked moments—not all of them intentional. The final love scene, in which Gay seduces Vivian, is one of the most candid portrayals of love between women in the history of mainstream cinema. Energy rather than nudity makes it graphic. Although the scenes never strays below the waist, as it were, lingering passion is exchanged between moans and breaths. The scene is unusually long, bathed in a soft morning light from the hotel window, and there is no music to relieve the tension—nothing but the sounds of gentle breathing and faint traffic noise from the street below.

A daring film in many respects, *Desert Hearts* contains every rough edge. Attempting a radical variation on a classic theme, it is a coming-of-age romance in which the older, more sophisticated partner loses her innocence in a young romance. At the same time, the film reveals the growing pains of

its theme—the danger of new beauty is preferable to the safety of staying over the truth. With its central casino metaphor, *Desert Hearts* is about gambling with love. And the film-makers have taken their own share of risks, both artistic and financial. Deano sold her house to complete the financing. Although the payoff may fall short of the desired goal, her first feature offers palpable evidence that the gamble was well worth the risk.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Name of the Rose*, Umberto Eco
- 2 *Life With Lions*, Piers G. (2)
- 3 *The Mammals*, Richard (2)
- 4 *The Handmaid's Tale*, Atwood (2)
- 5 *Cyprus*, Coker (2)
- 6 *Sons of the Desert*, Freeman (2)
- 7 *What's First in the West*, Deano (2)
- 8 *Grey Wolves*, Chabrier (2)
- 9 *Ten*, Michener (2)
- 10 *Paradise*, Thayer (2)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Fit for Life*, Deano and Deano (2)
- 2 *How to Paradise*, Deano (2)
- 3 *Callanette*, Freeland with Deano (2)
- 4 *Straitjacket in the West*, Chabrier (2)
- 5 *Isadora*, Deano with Deano (2)
- 6 *100 Best Companies to Work For in Canada*, Deano, Perry & Ligon (2)
- 7 *Company of Adventurers*, Deano (2)
- 8 *Up the Hill*, Deano (2)
- 9 *As Time Goes By*, The Life of Isadora Deano, Deano (2)
- 10 *Isadora*, Deano with Deano (2)

(1) Figures last week.

The trouble with being nice

By Allan Fotheringham

There is no more tender soul on earth than a scribbler, one who risks not a living by preferring his own way of writing to an alien public. The alcoholic words of the nation and the psychiatrist's coxboxes are overflowing with bruised and wounded writers who have been rejected, re-buffed, resented and spat upon. You are getting open such a view of the world as takes shape over the decades that would fill most men, brands that would stab Khadija in the quirk, foul epithets that would reduce Henry Kissinger to tears. Nothing, however—nothing experienced in a lifetime of developing a style that would repel heat-seeking missiles—compares with being booed off a stage in one's home town.

They know how to hurt a guy. It is so a spite to the heart. The occasion, strangely enough, was a love-in. Several of us—700 to be exact—gathered recently in Vancouver to honor The Octopus, Davey, known in some semi-official circles as Jack Webster, aka Hargis McDiaptrap. The B.C. tv broadcaster, who should be a living and daily frighten the children and harnes in the streets, is not suffering from any dreadful illness (not a fluttering of the wall), nor is he about to retire. He has reached the age of 67 while smoking five packs of fags a day and undoubtedly will hit 105, since his heart is pure and his ego is as the strength of 41.

His friends, numbering those 746 who could afford a \$100 dinner and thought it was a good idea that the Canadian Club wanted to use the money to establish an annual Jack Webster Foundation Award for a deserving young journalist and potential successor (never saw, God, they broke the mould), knelt at his sticky feet. When it came time for one to take the usual rights into the microphone, I observed that the genius of Webster, the unlettered Glasgow lad who at 15 was delivering jabs and held down three newspaper jobs, was that he was a sympathizer.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Shanahan News*.

Flowing on manfully into my grave, I continued along the line that the reason he made such obscene amounts of money was because "he could take extremely complex subjects and issues and reduce them to the level that even a Bunsby housewife could understand." At that point, mother, my life began to dissolve before my eyes. A wave of himes and boes, larger than the highest surf off Mass, washed over the podium, completely destroying the Shakespearean rhythm in the final paragraphs of my tribute to my despicable, egotistical, irreparable friend.



Knowing my audience, and from which tax bracket they found their way into the Hotel Vancouver ballroom, I dug myself deeper, with a backhand reference to "Lord Shagbushy housewife also." The floor went berserk. At 10:15 I tried to express my unqualified love to Webster, shouts of "Sit down," "Purge it, you've lost it!" and "Go home!" resounded from the balcony. I was shouted like Casey Stengel and inside the champagne glasses I drank to my head table, a prophet with out honor. Pat Casey shrieked onto her mouth Part and present B.C. Supreme Court justices beside me raised not a hand in protest.

First and present reformers like Nelson Rockefeller and Peter Brown wobbled in their gaudy paces, giving sideways at their wives, housewives that never wait. Now just one thing bothers me, tender soul that I am. Bunsby, a Vancouver bedroom community that started out as a blue-collar preserve, now contains the usual quota of

carpenters and fabricians who own sailboats and Windsor Newton ski cabins, the birthright of all B.C. residents.

But since when did "housewife" become a dirty term, right up there with "nigger" and "negro" and the rest? I thought the whole philosophy of the Sisterhood was to exalt all the work of women. That a female who raised children was just as exalted as one who became a lesser surgeon or a nuclear physicist. Did I miss something?

That a "housewife" in Burnaby, with 20 children, a dog and a lawn mower, who didn't have time to join the trendy professional women's Jane Fonda exercise classes downtown at lunch hour was somehow demeaned because she listened to the Great Synthesizer Webster every morning between 9 am precisely and 10:30. Gaining out over my expectant audience, dodging the hard hats, I noted the cheerleaders of abuse heaped upon my innocent and weary shoulders. A prominent national radio broadcaster. An influential CBC producer. A prominent lawyer with a national reputation. Several favorite Shagbushy women who haven't seen a flower since they left home for university and whose main worry is arranging work permits for their Filipino maids.

Are these really the defenders of the mythical Barry Housewife? One word of judgment. I'm not so sure that the \$100-a-piece ladies who are offended at hearing the word "housewife" emitted from a podium at a black-tie affair really care all that much about housewives. The point is that Jack Webster is in fact not successful because he has a program—the early morning slot is not by accident—that explores political crises and strikes and tragedies and authors and visiting cabinet boggles to the people who happen to be available to watch TV between 9:00 and 10:30 each morning. They are called housewives.

Barthesians can't. Lady lawyers can't. Housewives, who are no worse and no better than the above, can. The only thing they can't do is afford \$100 for supper. Oh, it's hard being one of the few cord-carrying male feminists.



Wiser's DeLuxe.
10 Years Old.
A great whisky
must taste its time.

Our people and our whisky are in no hurry. That's something you don't see much of these days. But we still live up to the standards our founder J.P. Wiser set over a century ago.

Because lots of time and patience accounts for the smooth and distinctively superior taste of Wiser's DeLuxe.

There are faster ways to make whisky.

But there's none better.

J.P. Wiser said it all, over 125 years ago.
"Quality is something you just can't rush."



The 16-valve Saab 900S



IT MAKES AN EXCITING COMPANION ON YOUR WAY TO THE TOP

Whatever drives you to new and higher plateaus is entirely your business. And we, at Saab say, "More power to you." That's where we enter the picture – with the new 16-valve Saab 900S.

THE POWER AND THE STORY Tradition has long dictated that each cylinder in a car's engine incorporates two valves. One to let the fuel in; the other to let the gases out after combustion. More power, therefore, required bigger engines with more cylinders.

So much for tradition. By doubling the number of valves per cylinder, Saab's new 16-valve, twin cam engine provides two valves to ingest the fuel and two

valves to release the exhaust. The result is a spirited 125 h.p. (the same basic engine which powers European Formula 3 racing cars), without sacrificing the proven efficiencies of a 4-cylinder engine.

WORLD CLASS Behind closed doors there is a world of inspired organization and luxurious comfort in the Saab 900S.

Everything you need to see is clearly visible. Everything

SAAB

Experience the performance.
Discover the value.

you need to reach is close at hand. Everything you would expect in a car of this calibre is present and accounted for at no extra cost –

including central locking · sunroof · stereo sound system · power windows · cruise control · and Saab's 3-year / 60,000 km warranty.

WHICH WILL IT BE Now comes the difficult part – selecting the companion of your choice. Will it be the sleek new 2-door sedan (for just over \$20,000) or the elegant 4-door sedan which, by the way, is available with an optional automatic transmission.

Visit your Saab dealer for a test drive. We know that whatever roads you travel in life, you and your Saab 900S will be very happy together.